

recollection is that Mr. Morton strongly favored the selection of this committee, a joint committee of the two Houses. Its mission was to devise a method whereby the votes could be counted in such way as to be satisfactory to the friends of the two candidates. There was evolved from the joint committee of seven members of each House what was known as the Electoral Commission bill.

Every member of that committee except the Senator from Indiana agreed to a favorable report upon that bill, and that alone is a sufficient illustration of the tenacity of his purpose and the resisting power he had, for there were upon that committee from both Houses the ablest and strongest men, including Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Senator Thurman, of Ohio, this being a committee composed of members of both political parties. But Senator Morton insisted that the scheme they had devised was a plan which would inaugurate Mr. Tilden as President, when he knew that Mr. Hayes had been elected President. Therefore, with vigor in this Chamber he afterwards resisted the passage of that bill, which, however, receiving, as it did, the support of every Democrat but one and of nearly all the Republicans, became a law and a part of the history of this country.

It having been provided that that body should be composed of five Senators, five Representatives, and five justices of the Supreme Court, Mr. Morton was selected as one of the representatives of the Senate upon the Electoral Commission to decide the question as to the disputed votes in the electoral college. The electoral votes as counted by the commission elected Mr. Hayes President, the vote on every sharply contested question being 8 for Mr. Hayes to 7 for Mr. Tilden. This action, I know, has often been criticised as partisan, but I never could quite understand how it was that the majority were partisan because they were Republicans, and the minority were patriots because they belonged to another party. The truth is, and I am only speaking historically, that the men who served upon that commission did so with a high sense of the duty they owed to their country and to the people of the country, and that their sole desire was to make a decision according to the right as they viewed the right.

Now, a moment of personal recollection. I think it was one of the saddest things to see Senator Morton physically impaired while in the full vigor of his intellect, for I have never witnessed in this Chamber any Senator who could so clearly in the hurry of debate analyze the principle that underlies the argument of his opponent and in a few short sentences antagonize that principle and dissipate it. For ten years he was a member of this body, and I do not believe there was a single day in those ten years when he walked into this Chamber unaided, or that he ever entered this Capitol without the assistance of one or two attendants; yet he toiled on day by day and hour by hour, and sat here during the long vigils of the night when great debates were going on, taking his part effectively upon each and all these great questions, and upon every phase of them. Although during all the years of his service in the Senate he had an incurable malady upon him which impeded his power of locomotion, I believe that but for the services he rendered during the short period following the election of 1876 he might have been spared much longer to his country. But it was the drain and stress upon his mind and upon his physical system that hastened his death in the fall of 1877. He always spoke from his seat. His physical condition did not permit him to rise to speak in this Chamber. He sat there [indicating], and for a time there [indicating], but when he spoke he was always listened to.

Now, Mr. President, I have detailed my observation respecting Governor Morton in this Chamber and his work here. I have merely attempted to briefly outline the career of this strong man, who played a conspicuous part in the great affairs of our country during sixteen years of its history, and who has left an imperishable monument of his power as a leader, his ability as a statesman, and his earnest patriotism during that period. Indiana honors itself when it honors his memory by placing in Statuary Hall his statue, but in all the years which are to follow in the history of Indiana, of all the great men she has produced or may produce hereafter, the statue of only one of them can be placed beside that of Oliver P. Morton.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, Oliver P. Morton was an elemental man. He had the sincerity and simplicity of nature. He was the personification of the people who are always natural, always elemental, and in the end necessarily always right. All great men are this. They have in them something of the oceans, the mountains, and the stars. In their presence the schemes of schemers seem illogical and absurd—seem like the houses of cards that children build. The road is always plain before them because they perceive with the large vision of the seer whither that road inevitably leads.

Such men have that courage which lesser men call folly, but which history always estimates aright, and to which the people in the end unfailingly respond. They do not hesitate to take their stand. They do not hesitate to act their thought. They do not

hesitate to put their destiny to the touch. Indeed, their destiny, their personal fortunes, are the last items they consider. Their cause or their country alone is a thing of consequence to them. Such are all the inspired and inspiring characters of human history. Such was Leonidas, such Caesar, such Cromwell, such Bismarck, such the greatest of all the great, our unapproached and unapproachable Washington. Men like these found states or save them. Men like these clear the rugged, and, to weaker men, the impossible way up the mountain, and, taking humanity by the hand, lead it upward to purer atmosphere and broader vision. And such a man was Indiana's titanic son, the elemental Morton.

Mr. President, to recount his services were superfluous. That my colleague has most eloquently done; how, when all was fear, confusion, even chaos, he set the bugle to his lips whose note of triumph called about his cause that minority which was the seed of the majority later on, because it was the seed of truth; how he spoke as well as thought, and acted as well as spoke, and sent regiments flying to Washington before other States had equipped a man; how he erected arsenals, bought uniforms, purchased medicines, borrowed vast sums on his personal responsibility, and, at the end, came to the accounting with hands unsoiled by the wealth that had poured through them; how he sent from Indiana alone more than a generation ago nearly a quarter of a million men—more than all our war with Spain required, nearly four times more than all our forces in our new possessions; how he came to this Senate and how he wrought here for justice and the right and how, at last, he died, "worn out," as he said, worn out by serving his country and working out the great purposes of God.

And to this I can not add. Of the few mighty names whose memory will increase is the name of Morton. It suggests the steadfast, the faithful, the eternal. It is one of those great rocks in a weary land in whose shadow humanity may abide. These vast characters attract the people by a sort of law of moral gravitation. The people trust them by an instinct that passes the wisdom of formal thought. The people know that these great characters are the agents of the eternal verities, even perhaps unconsciously to those characters themselves.

And the people remember them with an increasing memory, which, reacting, exalts the people ever in the memory. And so, Mr. President, do we remember Morton, and so is our remembrance a blessing.

Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Shall the resolutions proposed by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. FAIRBANKS] be adopted?

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. FAIRBANKS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 26, 1900, at 12 o'clock m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 24, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, corrected, and approved.

### PUERTO RICO APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER. In pursuance of the order of yesterday, the conference report on the Puerto Rico appropriation bill comes up for consideration, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not recognize the gentleman under this order.

Mr. CANNON. I yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. McRAE].

Mr. McRAE. Does not the gentleman from Illinois desire to occupy any time?

Mr. CANNON. I will say that I am quite ready for a vote, and I do not now anticipate that we shall use much if any time on this side. Of course I can not say we will not, because I do not know what my friend will say.

Mr. McRAE. Does the gentleman think it is exactly fair to expect us to use thirty minutes without any explanation from that side?

Mr. CANNON. Well, we will let the matter proceed for twenty minutes; and then if it seems to be equitable that we shall use any time on this side, we will do it.

Mr. McRAE. Well, so far as I am concerned, I can just as well say now what I have to say as later. I should be glad, Mr. Speaker, if I can be called in fifteen minutes, as I have promised some of my time to another gentleman. I have been yielded, I understand, thirty minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has thirty minutes.



Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, there is a sense of justice and fair play in the hearts and minds of the great body of American people that, when aroused, will on all proper occasions assert itself. On the Puerto Rican question the occasion has arisen and the people are expressing themselves in no uncertain manner. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The latest is from stalwart Republican Iowa. The legislature of that State passed day before yesterday the following resolution:

The people of Iowa are unalterably opposed to the establishment of any tariff duties between the United States and any territory acquired as a result of the Spanish-American war, the people of which accepted the sovereignty of this Government without resistance and voluntarily passed under the jurisdiction of its legislation and laws.

The newspapers say that Iowans here declare that their legislature knows nothing of Puerto Rico. I tell them they will find out that they know nothing of the people's sentiment. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation on the same day adopted the following, which I commend to the Representatives from that State:

We believe that in assuming the existing relations toward Puerto Rico this country accepted obligations which can not be honorably evaded; and that, apart from other considerations, due regard for pledges given demands the extension to that island of free commercial intercourse with the United States.

The Puerto Rico delegates to Washington have issued an appeal to the people of the United States, from which I desire to read some extracts. It begins with a quotation of the Golden Rule, with which the gentleman from Illinois ought to be familiar and ought to practice:

And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.

These are grave moments in the history of your country as well as that of Puerto Rico. A solemn crisis is at hand, one that most intimately concerns the citizens of this free nation, and which means the salvation or the irreparable ruin "of the Gem of the Antilles," the survival or destruction of a loyal and trustful people, to the lasting credit or disgrace of the American Union and its governing powers.

In view of the signal events of the past few weeks and their critical effect upon the destinies of two countries which are, by virtue of authorized pledges, actual and implied, one and the same, it is expedient that the people of the United States should become aware of the memorable pledges made in their behalf at the time of the occupation of our island; what the National Legislature is doing regarding the fulfillment of those obligations; and, lastly, what the people of the island have a right to expect by way of civil rights and privileges—what they may equitably demand not only for the restoration of their former prosperity, but for the preservation of their very existence.

The American people and the press, who, thrusting aside all constitutional questions and all subterfuges or sophistries, have recently, almost with one voice, emphatically demanded for Puerto Rico, as her right, free commerce with the United States, will be startled and indignant beyond measure to learn that it is now proposed to fling the reduced tariff and a gift of \$2,000,000 as a "sop" to the starving and prostrate island, and to suppress all legislation in Congress establishing stable government—its gravest need—and to relegate the island, for another year at least, to the ruinous conditions of military rule.

Compared with this enormity, which means inevitably the putting out of the last ray of hope in the stricken island and turning it over to the blackness of despair, the tariff outrage shrinks to nothing. While, as a matter of principle, we could never assent to the imposition of any tariff on commerce between the United States and Puerto Rico, the reduced schedules proposed (especially if improved, as promised, by the addition of a liberal "free list" of food supplies, etc.) will perhaps permit tolerable and somewhat bettered conditions; but to deny us stable civil government, and the essentials to our very existence, which can come only through it, is to strike down at a blow every hope, promise, and possibility of redemption. What have we done; what do we lack, that this last, cold-blooded refinement of oppression should be decreed against us by the voices that pledged us, only so little ago, every good thing under the folds of the American flag?

Taken by the war power of this Republic—the most enlightened, resourceful, and powerful of the nations—into its possession, with every pledge and promise of all the benefits of which it boasts itself the exponent, by what right or pretext can it stand the scrutiny of God or man in this little island made to suffer woes far greater than those she once endured (but was rapidly surmounting) under the tyranny of Spain, and coldly and indifferently thrust into vassalage—not being "citizens," they are hence either subjects or slaves—its former rights curtailed, its markets taken away, and only the barest husks of charity thrown to it to feed upon? Will some one tell why they who came trustingly, confidently under the flag, and have loyally and devotedly given themselves to it, should be reduced to the condition of "white slaves" and bade be thankful for the pittance doled out to them?

Will some one tell why the people of Puerto Rico, a million strong, of Caucasian blood and of the Christian faith, with the refinement, culture, and intelligence of an ancient civilization strongly represented among them and influencing the masses; with a military, political, social, and financial history of which any people might well be proud; with a homogeneous population of exceptional individuality, intelligence, and commercial instinct; with one-quarter of its people able to read and write, and the percentage rapidly increasing; with more English-speaking residents than the whole Hawaiian Archipelago; tractable, loyal, and ambitious, with a wealth of tropical products lying at the very harbor gates of the United States; with their island—the furthest outpost of the nation—sure to be the first assailed in the event of war, and hence to be defended by their arms, should be thrust back under military dominion, while the hundred thousand people of the remote islands of the Hawaiian group should be erected into a Territory, the Constitution be extended to them, and free commerce unhesitatingly given them?

Can anyone give a good and sufficient reason why the people of this "Gem of the Antilles" should be treated worse than the heterogeneous, restless, and inchoate mass of Sandwich Islanders, to whom the simplest governmental proclamation must be issued in five languages; why this remote, much-mixed, and scattered people should be given full citizenship, full Territorial government, and all constitutional rights, and the same be denied to Puerto Rico?

Can anyone tell why the Kanaka Delegate from Hawaii should have a place and voice for this 100,000 ill-starred people on the floor of Congress while 1,000,000 souls of Puerto Rico—80 per cent of them white and 100 per cent Christian—who have had for years equal representation with any Spanish province

in the assembly and senate of the Spanish Cortes, \* \* \* is to be permitted only a "resident commissioner" at Washington?

Friends—brothers, if Puerto Ricans have the right to call you so—we appeal to your sense of right and honor, praying that you may lift your voices against this perpetration of a crime against your own established principles, this repudiation of a nation's solemn promises to a loyal people starving at your doorstep, and who ask no charity, only justice, at your hands. We do not ask paternalism, but fraternalism; no other bounty than the right to labor and to prosper; not the crumbs from your feast, but the privilege of toiling on an equal footing and proving ourselves worthy to sit at the same board under the same flag. Is it too much to ask of an honorable individual or nation to fulfill an obligation written in patriots' blood? Once taken into the household, is it too much to ask to be treated, not as an outcast, not even as a guest, but as one of the family, in all honor?

The Puerto Ricans, therefore, confidently make a last appeal to a people who, once beholding their bitter condition and knowing the reason thereof, can not fail to rise in solid ranks for the fulfillment of sacred pledges and for the conferral of Territorial rights on the little island of starving brothers under the flag, who ask only justice and the right to live.

Party prejudices should be laid aside, for with partisanship the Puerto Rican delegates, in their effort to bring Congress to recognize their rights, have nothing to do. As Americans, and Americans only, they wish to judge and be judged in turn. As American citizens they plead for a million others to be received as American citizens, not as crown-colony subjects; as free and protected members of the body politic, not as objects of pauperizing charity, paternalism, or imperialistic dependence. They call upon every patriotic American to raise his voice in their behalf, that the integrity of the soldier's promise may be maintained, that the honor of a nation may be preserved, that a starving people may be allowed to work out their own salvation; that, in a word, Puerto Rico may indeed be free.

[Applause.]

That is what they ask. What shall the answer be? Two million dollars charity money unjustly collected from them, and a tariff wall that will nearly destroy all trade between them and this country. Will the American people submit to any such outrage against these poor people, who only ask the proud privilege of earning their bread by their own labor? [Applause.]

If the Republicans think the people of the country do not understand this issue, they will find themselves woefully mistaken, and if they continue along the narrow, selfish, partisan lines on which they have commenced to legislate, they will not receive the approval of the people in any section. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman yield?

Mr. McRAE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PIERCE].

Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the passage of this measure, because I can see no good reason for it. I believe that Congress, as it has the power and authority, should at once pass some measure giving civil government to the Puerto Ricans and enable them in a legal and constitutional way to raise revenues in such manner as they may think right and proper. I believe that this measure is simply one to pull the Republicans out of a hole which they have got themselves into; and I do not believe that it should be passed by this House.

I notice in the Washington Post of this morning a cut applicable to gentlemen on the other side who have been changing their minds; and I want to read a little of the matter which accompanies this cut. Here is the sign: "Dr. Hanna, legislative specialist. Minds changed while you wait." [Laughter.]

It seems to me that this cartoon correctly represents the situation of the other side of the House. You are in a position where you do not know what to do. You voted under the crack of the leadership whip on that side in favor of what many of you now admit was against the sentiment of your constituents and against your own honest convictions. The Post gives the reason of some of the changes and how the changes were brought about.

In yesterday afternoon's Star we find a statement which corresponds with the notice in the Washington Post this morning. I will not take time to read it in my five minutes, but will ask permission to insert it in my printed remarks. The Star, a reputable paper, says that a prominent Republican member said to the Star reporter, or to the author of that article, that the reason the Republican party was taking the course that it has taken in this Puerto Rican matter was because certain concerns in this country had grappled you by the throat and told you, the leaders of the Republican party, that if you dared to refuse to follow the course that they pointed out they did not propose to put up any more money for the Republican campaign fund.

The article as published in the Star is as follows:

A MATTER OF MONEY—CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION IN RETURN FOR PUERTO RICAN TARIFF—SERIOUS STATEMENT OF A REPUBLICAN—DESPERATE EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO PASS THE BILL—PEACE COMMITTEE TO CONFER.

"The action of the Iowa legislature can not affect the situation in Congress. The deal has been made. It is a matter of money for the campaign, and the tariff measure will be carried through."

This statement was made by a Republican member of the House who supported the bill in the House by his vote.

"You may as well set it down that the deal will be carried out," he added. "The carrying out of the recommendation of the President for free trade with Puerto Rico would have deprived the party of a very considerable contribution; the adoption of the reverse policy insures a very large contribution."



"The possible unpopularity of the Puerto Rican tariff was balanced against the certainty of money to use in the campaign, and the decision was in favor of the campaign contribution. It was not expected that the storm of protest would be as strong as it is, but it is now too late for a change."

There is the reason as given here for the position which gentlemen on the other side have taken. Will they answer, is that statement correct and true? Is not the Star a responsible paper? It is a Republican paper. No one doubts its fidelity to this Administration and to President McKinley. What has President McKinley done? Will any of you gentlemen on that side dare state what his position is to-day? Will any of you rise on that side and tell us? When the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee comes to use his time will he or any other gentleman on that side of the House tell us where the President of the United States stands on this Puerto Rican question? [Applause.]

Mr. MADDOX. They have not seen him since breakfast. [Laughter.]

Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee. Why, sir, if we are to take this cut in the Post, there is no use in going up to the White House to find out what you think. All you need is to go to "Dr. HANNA" to find out what you on that side are in favor of; and you want to take these statements here, published in a strong and reputable paper, as to what your action and course are. Stand up and tell us why the change is—where your leader stands and where your President stands.

A MEMBER. And where they will stand to-morrow.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. McRAE. Will the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] now use some of his time?

Mr. CANNON. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the report of the committee of conference as now presented, this bill, if the report be adopted, will stand substantially as it was when passed by the House a week or two ago. Along with 11 other Democrats, I then voted for this appropriation bill. I believed then and I believe now that it was the consistent position to take in accordance with the position we had taken in reference to the tariff which was proposed by the Ways and Means Committee as applied to Puerto Rican products. To my mind it is as inconsistent on our part to oppose the passage of this bill as it is inconsistent on the part of the majority of the House to offer and advocate it.

On the other side of the House it is admitted that the Puerto Ricans are entitled to relief from oppressive impositions. Upon this side we claim that not only should they be exempted from those impositions, but we claim that they are entitled to every possible relief that we can give them on account of the tariff. Under our construction the Constitution rests over Puerto Rico just as much as it does over every other American possession, and we have no more right to tax its products than those of any portion of this country. Under our view of the Constitution, as construed by the decisions of our courts, the people of Puerto Rico are protected from the imposition of any tariff, and in my humble judgment the Supreme Court will hold that such an imposition will be illegal.

Thus, under the law as it stands, inasmuch as there is no customs district in the island of Puerto Rico, the Executive of this nation must continue to collect tariff. Under the existing state of affairs the best we can do for those people in view of the present status is to refund to them the tariff taxes which have been thus forcibly and unavoidably taken from them under the law as it stands. Now, according to the position of our party, we would hold that we have no right to impose a 15 per cent tariff or any other tariff upon Puerto Rico. We would hold that a civil government should be established in the island at once.

We would hold that the further collection of import duties from the island should be stopped so soon as legislation could be enacted. We would hold that those taxes which had already been collected should be returned to them.

Now, if we can not get all that we wish, when the Republican party offer us this—not because they do it in the interest of Puerto Rico, but because of some political exigency—when they offer us this relief, or rather offer it to the Puerto Ricans, how can we consistently refuse to vote for it?

Mr. Speaker, I realize that this appropriation is presented by the Republican party simply as a sop to Cerberus. I realize that they are fleeing from the wrath to come. I believe that they have made, through their Ways and Means Committee, whom they have followed instead of the President, an egregious mistake, and they want to come down the tree as gracefully as possible. I believe the people of this country realize that while the voice is the voice of Jacob, still the hand is the hand of Esau. They believe that the real purpose of the Republican party is an imperial policy, to make subjects rather than citizens of the inhabitants of the island. You can not fool the people. Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois have been heard from, and, in my humble judgment, the rest of

the great West, in fact, this whole country, will respond in November in a voice whose meaning can not be misunderstood.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CANNON. I will pass the time back to the gentleman from Arkansas, as nobody seems to desire to use it over here.

Mr. McRAE. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, when the proposition to fix the time within which to debate this measure was before the House, I was somewhat astonished at the close limitation imposed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. When this subject was before us on a former occasion, after fixing a limitation upon the time allowed for discussion, it was found convenient afterwards to extend the debate.

At that time the subject was seemingly of great interest to gentlemen on the other side of the House. They found the task they have undertaken one of extreme difficulty. The coterie who do the thinking for the Republican majority in this Chamber, having proposed a new theory of constitutional construction which, followed to its legitimate conclusion, would revolutionize the Government, were amazed to find a few of their brethren in rebellion. The debate, as far as the friends of the Puerto Rico tax bill were concerned, resulted discreditably to their cause, but, strange to say, had the effect of quelling some of the mutineers. The bill passed the House and is now in the Senate. In its defense here its advocates garbled and mutilated the contents of one of the text-books—Kent, Cooley, Pomeroy—and the imposition was detected, exposed, and held up to public ridicule. The statesmen guilty of this misconduct regaled us with all sorts of oratory, from the ponderous, imperious, and oracular utterances of the gentleman from New York down to the rhythmic rhetoric of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER]. They succeeded; the bill was passed; and forth with this bill, a measure born of an impulse such as prompts the marauder to restore stolen goods, was brought forward.

Such conduct presents to the country a pitiable spectacle, which is rendered worse by the declaration of a Republican organ published in this city that the Republican leaders forced the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill in compliance with a direct bargain for a campaign fund. It is not strange that such conduct should provoke an outcry from one end of the country to the other, and that even party organs should denounce you as quacks, innovators, and iconoclasts. Gentlemen, you will never succeed in educating the bar and the people of this country into acceptance of a theory of constitutional interpretation which would lead to the subversion of the Government. The desperate expedients resorted to here will not last through a campaign. Not even the ponderous arguments attributed by the press to statesmen who addressed the Republican caucus when the Puerto Rican tax bill was under consideration will convince the people that under the Constitution of the United States you can establish a government republican here and imperial in Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Not even the magnetic speech which closed the discussion at this Republican caucus, which dealt with the most important question of constitutional law which has arisen in this country since 1860, will save you from the people's wrath. And what a speech that was!—the newspapers tell us that after you had wrestled long and earnestly with the grave constitutional questions under consideration; when there was not a ray of light to illumine your pathway; when you were still in doubt as to your duty to your party and your country there loomed up among you a figure and was evolved a speech which made your duty plain: "Boys, rally around the flag." It was a Republican speech, a spell-binder, and it helped amazingly. Thenceforth a number of insurgents had no difficulty in casting a vote which their judgment condemned, and which has won the curses and contempt of the country.

This bill will not help you. By its enactment you will admit that you have wrongfully imposed a tax upon the commerce of a part of the United States, and that you want to give the money back to the victims of the wrong.

Are you going to give it back to the persons from whom it was taken? No; you are going to give it to the Puerto Ricans, to be used in paying the expense of their government. And what is the effect of such a law? It is to impose the burdens of municipal control in Puerto Rico upon the production and commerce of Puerto Rico, thereby crippling their export trade, without the freedom of which you know they will be impoverished. Why do you not impose a tax upon the products of Iowa, preventing the people of that State from having free access to the markets and then make restitution by returning the money to the State treasury of Iowa? Of all taxation, that which hampers trade, which prevents the exchange of commodities between neighboring communities, is the most unjust and the most unnatural. This you know, yet you unhesitatingly assail the commerce of Puerto Rico by its imposition.

There is an analogy between this case and another that happened



many years ago. When Great Britain sought to impose taxes upon the colonies, there was a great outcry against it, and what was the answer of the British Government? They said, "We will make this tax low; we will cut it down to a merely nominal figure. We will put a very low tax upon tea; but we can not exonerate you from taxation without representation without giving up a principle for which we stand." And you stand to-day insisting upon this taxation because you want to establish this same accursed principle as permissible under a constitution framed by men who founded this Government upon the theory that it is infamous.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. McRAE. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON].

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I shall not undertake to discuss this conference report in the time which has been allotted to me. I take it for granted that it will be adopted; but I arise to ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, with a view of placing in the RECORD some of the discussions of this measure by the public journals of this country. I ask leave to extend my remarks without now speaking.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent—

Mr. DOLLIVER. I would like to inquire what is the character of these publications?

Mr. RICHARDSON. They are editorials reviewing and criticizing the policy of the Republican party in respect to the Puerto Rican legislation.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that this is a very ungracious thing. I believe this is the first time I have ever asked leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and if the gentleman desires—

Mr. DOLLIVER. I have no objection to the gentleman extending his own remarks, but I doubt the propriety of reprinting newspaper articles.

Mr. RICHARDSON. They decline to give time to discuss the measure, and now, when I get only one minute, and when I ask unanimous consent to extend, objection is made.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Before I take my seat I shall repeat my request. I would like to have the privilege of extending my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I have no objection to my friend extending, to any length, any remarks which he himself desires to submit; but I doubt the propriety of reprinting newspaper articles in our RECORD. That is the only thing I object to.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman, however, objects. That is all right.

Mr. McRAE. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, all I desire at present is to submit a plain, common-sense question. If Puerto Rico does not belong to the United States, to whom does it belong? If Puerto Rico is not under the Government of the United States, what government is it under? When you come to the Philippine Islands, you justify the war there upon the ground that the islands belong to the United States. Now, can any man cite me to an authority which holds that the Government of the United States has the right to impose a tax upon the citizens of the United States, or upon their commerce, or the people of the United States, or the people they govern, and after they have collected it give it back to them?

Now, there is but one question involved in this. Does it benefit the Puerto Ricans? It benefits two other classes. It protects the tobacco men in this country, and it protects the sugar men in this country; and I ask, as a common-sense proposition, why not let the Puerto Ricans retain their money at home without restriction and loss of collection and return, and let them use their money under their own direction or even under the direction of the United States, since we are administering the government there? I never heard of a proposition that to my mind seems to have as little reason in it as this. Suppose we should undertake to put a tax on one of our Territories for the purpose of building up schools, churches, etc. Is there a member of this House who would vote for it? Certainly not.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COX. I would like to finish my sentence.

Mr. McRAE. I have promised all my time.

Mr. COX. I simply ask permission to finish my sentence. If anybody objects, I will sit down.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will have to speak in the time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. McRAE].

Mr. COX. All right; I will not take any more time. I will ask leave to finish it in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McRAE. I now yield two minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS].

Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to use my two minutes in reading an editorial of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, one of the leading Republican papers of the country.

[Inter-Ocean, March 21, 1900.]

HONOR IS ABOVE EXPEDIENCY.

The chief reason now given for forcing the Puerto Rico tariff through the Senate is that this course is necessary to "save the House organization." In other words, "plain duty" no longer is to control the great Republican organization.

The prestige of a few Republican Representatives, whether they be right or wrong, is to be the guiding influence of the party of Lincoln.

That sort of policy and politics may pass muster in Washington, but not among the voters of the middle West. Nor will it pass muster in the press or on the stump in the campaign of next fall.

Think of it! On the one side are "our plain duty," our plighted faith, honor, honesty, and fair play, the future of the nation, the expansion policy that became ours at the cost of an international war. On the other side are perfidy, broken pledges, naked imperialism, desertion of the Republican platform of the last two years, repudiation of a far-reaching and farseeing statesmanship. And the proposal in Washington now is that the disgraceful side of this alternative shall be chosen to spare the feelings of the Hon. SERENO PAYNE, with his policy of a "warning precedent," cheap rum, and an Oxnardized colonial administration.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

Well may Republican voters throughout the land wonder at the amazing fatuity which thus reckons them as nothing in the balance, when the Hon. SERENO PAYNE and the sugar and tobacco lobby take possession of the other scale.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

And well may they ask their "leaders" in Washington to spare them such "reasons" as are being put forth from the Capitol to justify a breach of faith and a betrayal of trust planned against the people of this country and the people of Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the article in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend the article which he is reading in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. CAPRON. I object.

Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS. Who objected?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CAPRON. Objection is made because—

Mr. RICHARDSON. I object to any explanation of an objection. These objections will continue the balance of this session.

Mr. McRAE. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. RIDGELY].

[Mr. RIDGELY addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. McRAE. I yield one minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEVY].

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, I can not vote in favor of the conference report. By it we practically agree to subsidize Puerto Rico indefinitely, or until otherwise provided for, and with this makeshift policy in force the continuation of the tax on Puerto Rican imports is forever assured.

By the donation of this bounty the present distress of the Puerto Ricans and the necessity for immediate relief is admitted, but, nevertheless, having taken away her markets, and in part having been responsible for her present prostrate commercial condition, it is proposed to tax them, to make them feel that they are under our rule but not under our laws.

And I am certainly opposed to the continuation of this subsidy. If it be necessary to place \$2,000,000 in the hands of the President to relieve Puerto Rico, I am satisfied that it should be done, but why should we pledge ourselves to continue this relief. As Puerto Rico's exports increase, as they surely will, the amount which we are asked to agree to return to them for their aid and relief and education will also increase, until in time it will reach a sum larger than any amount contemplated by this report.

If it be right to tax these Puerto Ricans, why not do it without pledging the return of the amount derived from the tax? If they must be supported, let us legislate from session to session for their support and appropriate whatever sum may be necessary for their relief, but do not let us pledge ourselves to their continual relief, which means a continuation of this unjust tax on their importations.

During the delivery of the above remarks the time of Mr. LEVY expired.

Mr. LEVY. I wish to have one-half minute more, in order to finish my remarks.

Mr. McRAE. I yield the gentleman one-half minute more.

Mr. LEVY resumed and concluded his remarks as above.

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of the time, two minutes and a half, I believe, to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FINLEY].

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, believing as I do that Puerto Rico is a part of the United States, as much so as the State of New York or the Territory of Oklahoma, and believing, as I do, that the Constitution of the United States prohibits absolutely the imposition of any tax or duty on goods exported or shipped from any part of



the United States to any other part of the United States, whether the same be a State or a Territory, I must, to be consistent, vote against this bill.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question but that the Puerto Ricans are in the most deplorable condition of any people living under the flag of this country to-day.

Since Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain the island has been devastated by a cyclone, one of the most destructive in the history of the island. This storm destroyed, practically speaking, all crops in the island and the homes of many, and rendered the people destitute and helpless. Since that time recuperation, from an agricultural standpoint, has been slow, and many of the people are in want. In addition to this, the markets of the world have practically been closed to the Puerto Ricans by the unlawful action of the Administration in imposing the heavy burden of the Dingley tariff law upon all goods coming from Puerto Rico into the United States. Being unable to sell, they cannot buy, and the markets of the world being practically closed to these people, their condition is deplorable indeed.

I am willing, however, to vote whatever appropriation may be necessary to relieve these people from immediate want, and until they can get on their feet, direct from the United States Treasury. We can very well afford to do this, Mr. Speaker, because since the island was ceded to us by Spain the Administration has unlawfully collected from these people on their goods coming into our ports the sum of \$2,095,455.88. Had this tax not been collected this amount of money would to-day be in the pockets of the Puerto Rican people, and to this extent, in my judgment, we are the debtors of the Puerto Ricans.

I do not hesitate, however, to say that even if this were not the case I would vote an appropriation to place food in the mouths of the citizens of the United States who have been brought to starvation by a most devastating storm, as the Puerto Ricans have been, or by ruinous floods, as some of the people in the Mississippi Valley have been in past years.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have already, by my vote in this House, expressed my willingness that the Government of the United States should relieve the sufferings of the poor and destitute Puerto Ricans when, with the minority, I voted to concur in the Senate amendments to this bill.

The bill provides that the revenues hereafter to be collected on importations from Puerto Rico to the United States under existing law (the Dingley tariff law) shall be segregated and be expended by the President of the United States for the benefit and government of Puerto Rico.

This provision, in my opinion, renders the bill most objectionable, because it is a tacit, if not an explicit, avowal by Congress that the Dingley tariff rates are properly imposed upon all goods shipped from Puerto Rico to any of the States or Territories of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am unwilling to concede this. If Puerto Rico is a part of the United States, then no tax on her products shipped to other parts of the United States can be imposed. If Puerto Rico is not a part of the United States, I do not understand by what authority our flag floats over that island and the jurisdiction of the United States is asserted there. As stated above, the provisions of this bill practically avow the right of Congress to levy and collect taxes on goods shipped from one part of the United States to another. Not only this, but the taxes are segregated for a particular purpose, to wit, for the sole benefit of the government and benefit of the island of Puerto Rico.

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, imposts, and excises, to pay the public debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

This provision of the Constitution gives to Congress an unlimited power of taxation for the purposes named, subject to the limitation that such taxes shall be uniform throughout the United States, and subject to the further limitation that the taxes levied must be either to pay the public debts or to provide for the common defense or general welfare of the United States.

In other words, the power of taxation is not unlimited in its character. First, the tax levied must be for purposes national in their object or character. Congress has no authority and no power under section 8, Article I, or under any other provision of the Constitution of the United States, to levy and collect taxes for any purpose other than a national purpose.

The provisions of this bill admit the legality of the taxes heretofore collected on goods coming from Puerto Rico into the United States and sanction a continuance of the tax, thus violating the section of the Constitution above quoted, which requires that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, and by its provision providing that the tax thus collected shall be used for a particular purpose further violates the provisions of the Constitution which limit the authority of Congress to levying taxes for a national purpose.

Now, if Puerto Rico is not a part of the United States, as the Republican majority in this House hold, Congress has no authority to levy a tax for the people of the island of Puerto Rico and its government on goods coming into the ports of the United States. If it is a part of the United States, as we contend, then Congress has no right to place a tax upon goods shipped from that island to any port in the United States, because this violates the rule of uniformity required in taxation.

So, Mr. Speaker, my objections to this bill are, briefly summed up: First, that it is an admission or avowal by Congress that the tax hereafter to be levied and collected under the Dingley tariff law on Puerto Rican goods coming into our ports will be properly levied and collected when, in my judgment, the levy and collection of this tax is not warranted by the Constitution of the United States; and, second, because the levy and collection of this tax is a violation of section 8, Article I, providing uniformity in such tax; and, third, because the tax hereafter to be levied and collected on Puerto Rican goods coming into our ports is for a special purpose and is not national in its character.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized to control the time until 1 o'clock.

Mr. CANNON. I supposed I had twenty-five minutes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. At 1 o'clock the vote is to be taken.

Mr. CANNON. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE].

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I should not have said a word or noticed the statement made in the Evening Star if it had not been brought into this discussion by gentlemen on the other side. The statement, on its face reputed to have been made by some gentleman upon this side of the House, is manifestly false. If there is any party interested in this bill or interested in the tariff bill that is able to contribute to the campaign of either party, it must be either the sugar trust or the tobacco trust. The same "respectable" Evening Star, in an editorial two or three days since, said that Henry T. Oxnard, "the head of the sugar trust," had been here urging free trade for Puerto Rico; and yet there is not a printer's devil connected with the Evening Star that ought not to know that Henry T. Oxnard is interested only in a couple of beet-sugar factories, the whole annual output of which does not exceed 15,000 tons, against a million and a half tons of sugar refined by the American Sugar Refining Company.

One or two gentlemen on that side of the House to-day propose to return this \$2,000,000 to the men that paid it into the Treasury. The papers inform us that Mr. JONES of Arkansas, the head of the Democratic national committee, makes the proposition to return this money to the men who paid the tariff. And who are the men? Why, it appears that \$1,800,000 of the money was paid in as tariff on sugar. By whom? By the American Sugar Refining Company, either directly or through their brokers in the city of New York. Those are the men who paid the money. Are you gentlemen willing to vote it back to them? Who will get the benefit of it? They bought the sugar of Puerto Rico, presumably at the market price, about 2 cents a pound; they refine it here, for every pound is raw sugar and must be refined before it enters into commerce; they paid the duty; and when this comes before the House, the only proposition by the other side is what? Not to give the money to the Puerto Ricans, not to give it to the men who received this small price for the sugar, less the tariff, when they sold it to the American Sugar Refining Company, but to give the money back to the sugar trust; and your whole effort has been to remove all tariff from articles coming from Puerto Rico to the American Tobacco Company and the American Sugar Refining Company and benefit these two gigantic trusts in the United States, to help the tobacco company to place their cigarettes, which they are now making in the factory in Puerto Rico, entirely on the free list and unhampered by any tariff, and you dare to come in here and insinuate that Mr. Oxnard, who in his small way is a competitor of the sugar trust, or some other gentleman in the beet-sugar business, is buying up this side of the House by an agreement to contribute to campaign funds, when the boodle, if there is a dollar of it, is against the proposition of any tariff on sugar or tobacco coming from the island of Puerto Rico. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I shall talk about this conference report. It is founded upon a bill that I had the honor to introduce in the House and passed by unanimous consent so far as its consideration was concerned, when any one man on that side of the House could have stopped its consideration. You did not do it. We discussed it and passed it. One hundred and eight of you voted against it. It went to the Senate, and the Senate amended it. It came back to the House, and the House nonconcurrent in the Senate amendment. It went to a conference, and the bill now, by the conference report, is in substance the bill that the House



passed in the first instance. One hundred and eight of you voted against it then, and no doubt that 108, possibly more, will vote against it now.

But you seek this morning to play the cuttlefish; you come in here and talk about campaign funds; you come in here and talk about free trade and about American citizenship, and in talking misrepresent the political history of the country. In talking you seek to divert attention from the material matter before the House, hoping that the attention of the country will be diverted from your votes by your talk.

This bill gives for the benefit of Puerto Rico every dollar heretofore collected. Aye, more; it gives for the benefit of Puerto Rico every dollar that shall be collected upon imports under existing law in the future. And it ought to. You are sorry for "poor Puerto Rico;" and yet, when the practical relief comes, your voices say "no." Speaking respectfully, and measuring my words, for a real or supposed political advantage, in my judgment, you would hold up the million of people in Puerto Rico to such starvation that the sun would shine through their bodies, if you thought you could get a little political advantage by it.

Now, you pity us poor Republicans, you say, for the terrible condition that we are in, and you say what this paper said, and what that paper said, and what this person and that person said. None of these things move me. I believe, as I stand here, that Puerto Rico and the Philippines and all newly acquired territory belong to the United States, and through the decades and centuries to come they will continue to belong to the United States, the United States making such legislation and administration as to take care that they do not damage us and that we do the best thing possible for them. [Applause on the Republican side.] You believe to the contrary. After voting the twenty millions, after voting to ratify the treaty, you believe that the United States should wash its hands of the Philippines, and for that purpose you beget strange doctrines. You go back on the record of Jefferson and Jackson; you go back on the legislation and decisions touching the Louisiana purchase and Florida, and you go back on the decision of the courts. You are good Lord and good devil for anything and everything. [Laughter.]

I had rather stand here now advocating correct legislation, and practically meet the present conditions and the future conditions, and take my chances for success upon the very right than to contest with you in racing along the line of error and false principle. [Applause on the Republican side.] For one, I will not follow your counsel. If for half a century your counsel at any and all times had been followed, it would have resulted in anarchy and destruction of the Constitution and the Government. Aye, no man can point to any action upon the part of the Democratic party here and now and for fifty years but, in seeking assent to the propriety of its action, would have to bow his head in shame when he asked it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

And here you are posturing and asking for power under false pretenses. Thank God, the intelligence of this country is sufficient, as I believe, to perceive the right and weigh you in the balance; and I trust when it casts you all into the abyss of defeat, as it will in November next, as surely as to-morrow's sun rises, that you will fall this time down to everlasting perdition politically, where you belong. [Great applause on the Republican side and laughter on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER. Under the order made yesterday, the time for debate has expired, and the vote must now be taken on the conference report. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The question having been put,

The SPEAKER. The ayes appear to have it.

Several members called for a division.

Mr. MCRAE and Mr. CANNON called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 135, nays 87, answered "present" 21, not voting 107; as follows:

#### YEAS—135.

Aldrich,	Cochrane, N. Y.	Gardner, N. J.	Lacey,
Alexander,	Connell,	Gill,	Lane,
Babcock,	Cooper, Wis.	Gillet, N. Y.	Lawrence,
Bailey, Kans.	Cousins,	Gillett, Mass.	Long,
Barham,	Cromer,	Graff,	Loud,
Bell,	Cummings,	Graham,	Loudenslager,
Bingham,	Curtis,	Greene, Mass.	Loyering,
Boreing,	Cushman,	Hall,	Lybrand,
Boutell, Ill.	Dahle, Wis.	Hamilton,	McCleary,
Bowersock,	Dalzell,	Heatwole,	McPherson,
Brick,	Davenport, S. A.	Hedge,	Mahon,
Bromwell,	Davenport, S. W.	Hemenway,	Mann,
Brosius,	Davey,	Henry, Conn.	Marsh,
Brown,	Davidson,	Hepburn,	Meekison,
Burke, S. Dak.	De Vries,	Hill,	Mercer,
Burkett,	Dick,	Hitt,	Mesick,
Burleigh,	Dolliver,	Hopkins,	Metcalf,
Burton,	Driscoll,	Hull,	Miller,
Butler,	Emerson,	Jack,	Minor,
Calderhead,	Esch,	Jenkins,	Mondell,
Cannon,	Fletcher,	Jones, Wash.	Moody, Mass.
Capron,	Fordney,	Joy,	Morgan,
Chanler,	Foss,	Kahn,	Morris,
Clarke, N. H.	Fowler,	Kerr,	Mudd,
Cochran, Mo.	Gardner, Mich.	Knox,	Needham,

Newlands,  
O'Grady,  
Olmsted,  
Overstreet,  
Parker, N. J.  
Payne,  
Pearre,  
Phillips,  
Ray,

Roberts,  
Rosenberg,  
Russell,  
Scudder,  
Shafroth,  
Shattuc,  
Shelden,  
Spalding,  
Sperry,

Sprague,  
Steele,  
Stevens, Minn.  
Stewart, N. J.  
Stewart, N. Y.  
Stewart, Wis.  
Sulloway,  
Thayer,  
Tongue,

Vreeland,  
Wadsworth,  
Watson,  
White,  
Wilson, Idaho  
Wilson, S. C.  
Wright,  
Young.

#### NAYS—87.

Allen, Ky.  
Ball,  
Bankhead,  
Bartlett,  
Benton,  
Bradley,  
Brantley,  
Brenner,  
Brewer,  
Brundidge,  
Burke, Tex.  
Burleson,  
Caldwell,  
Catchinga,  
Clark, Mo.  
Clayton, Ala.  
Clayton, N. Y.  
Cox,  
Crawford,  
Crowley,  
Cusack,  
Davis,

De Graffenreid,  
Denny,  
Dinsmore,  
Elliott,  
Finley,  
Fitzpatrick,  
Fleming,  
Gaston,  
Gilbert,  
Glynn,  
Green, Pa.  
Griggs,  
Hay,  
Henry, Miss.  
Henry, Tex.  
Howard,  
Jett,  
Johnston,  
Kitchin,  
Kleberg,  
Lanham,  
Latimer,

Ryan, Pa.  
Salmon,  
Sheppard,  
Sims,  
Slayden,  
Small,  
Smith, Ky.  
Snodgrass,  
Spight,  
Stark,  
Stephens, Tex.  
Stokes,  
Sutherland,  
Swanson,  
Talbert,  
Turner,  
Underwood,  
Vandiver,  
Wheeler, Ky.  
Williams, J. R.  
Williams, Miss.

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—21.

Barney,  
Berry,  
Bishop,  
Brownlow,  
Cooper, Tex.  
Cowherd,

Dougherty,  
Eddy,  
Fitzgerald, Mass.  
Gibson,  
Griffith,  
Grosvenor,

Packer, Pa.  
Pugh,  
Zenor.

#### NOT VOTING—107.

Acheson,  
Adams,  
Adamson,  
Allen, Me.  
Allen, Miss.  
Atwater,  
Bailey, Tex.  
Baker,  
Barber,  
Bartholdt,  
Bellamy,  
Boutelle, Mo.  
Breazeale,  
Broussard,  
Bull,  
Burnett,  
Campbell,  
Carmack,  
Cooney,  
Corliss,  
Crum,  
Crumpacker,  
Daly, N. J.  
Dayton,  
De Armond,  
Dovener,  
Driggs,

Faris,  
Fitzgerald, N. Y.  
Foster,  
Fox,  
Freer,  
Gaines,  
Gamble,  
Gayle,  
Gordon,  
Grow,  
Haugen,  
Hawley,  
Hoffecker,  
Jones, Va.  
Ketcham,  
Landis,  
Lester,  
Linney,  
Littauer,  
Littlefield,  
Livingston,  
Lorimer,  
McAleer,  
McCall,  
McLain,  
May,  
Meyer, La.

Moody, Oreg.  
Mulier,  
Noonan,  
Otjen,  
Pearce, Mo.  
Polk,  
Powers,  
Prince,  
Quarles,  
Ransdell,  
Reeder,  
Reeves,  
Riordan,  
Rixey,  
Robb,  
Robinson, Ind.  
Robinson, Nebr.  
Rucker,  
Ruppert,  
Shackelford,  
Sherman,  
Showalter,  
Sibley,  
Smith, Ill.  
Smith, H. C.  
Smith, Samuel W.  
Wise,  
Ziegler.

So the report of the committee of conference was adopted.

Mr. LAMB. On this proposition I have voted "no." I am paired with the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. WISE, and desire to withdraw my vote.

Mr. ZENOR. Mr. Speaker, on this roll call I voted "no." I am paired with my colleague, Mr. FARIS. I desire, therefore, to withdraw my vote and be noted "present."

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I desire to withdraw my vote. I am paired with my colleague, Mr. HAWLEY. If he were present, I would vote "no." I desire to be marked "present."

Mr. BERRY. I desire to withdraw my vote and be marked "present." I am paired with Judge POWERS, of Vermont.

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. I understand I am paired with my colleague, Mr. SOUTHARD. I thought that pair had expired yesterday, but I understand my colleague has not returned. I desire, therefore, to withdraw my vote and be marked "present."

The following pairs were announced:

For this session:

Mr. REEVES with Mr. SPARKMAN.

Mr. PACKER of Pennsylvania with Mr. POLK.

Mr. WANGER with Mr. ADAMSON.

Until further notice:

Mr. GROSVENOR with Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana.

Mr. EDDY with Mr. ROBB.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio with Mr. FOX.

Mr. GIBSON with Mr. TATE.

Mr. MCCALL with Mr. GAINES.

Mr. PRINCE with Mr. GRIFFITH.

Mr. BROWNLOW with Mr. CARMACK.

Mr. SOUTHARD with Mr. NORTON of Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Illinois with Mr. GAYLE.

Mr. WEYMOUTH with Mr. BROUSSARD.

Mr. PUGH with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH with Mr. RANSDELL.

Mr. BISHOP with Mr. LESTER.

Mr. TAWNEY with Mr. COWHERD.

Mr. HAWLEY with Mr. COOPER of Texas.  
 Mr. VAN VOORHIS with Mr. GORDON.  
 Mr. GAMBLE with Mr. NOONAN.  
 Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. DRIGGS.  
 Mr. DAYTON with Mr. MEYER of Louisiana.  
 Mr. BARNEY with Mr. ALLEN of Mississippi.  
 Mr. ADAMS with Mr. MCALDER.  
 Mr. BULL with Mr. MAY.  
 Mr. ACHESON with Mr. McLAIN.  
 Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH with Mr. RUCKER, until April 5.  
 Mr. CORLISS with Mr. LENTZ, until April 1.  
 Mr. WEEKS with Mr. KLUTZ, until April 2.  
 Mr. GROUT with Mr. LIVINGSTON, until March 28.  
 Mr. PEARCE of Missouri with Mr. FITZGERALD of New York, until Wednesday next.  
 Mr. BARTHOLOMEW with Mr. DOUGHERTY, until March 28.  
 Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. MULLER, until Tuesday next.  
 Mr. THROPP with Mr. QUARLES, until March 26 (inclusive).  
 Mr. HOWELL with Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina, until March 26 (inclusive).  
 Mr. LINNEY with Mr. ROBINSON of Nebraska, until March 26.  
 Mr. FARIS with Mr. ZENOR, until March 26.  
 Mr. WARNER with Mr. COONEY, until March 30.  
 Mr. WISE with Mr. LAMB, until Tuesday next.  
 Mr. CRUMPACKER with Mr. MIERS of Indiana, until March 27.  
 For this day:  
 Mr. LANDIS with Mr. WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS.  
 Mr. HAUGEN with Mr. TERRY.  
 Mr. GROW with Mr. JONES of Virginia.  
 Mr. FREER with Mr. RIXEY.  
 Mr. LITTAUER with Mr. DE ARMOND.  
 Mr. CRUMP with Mr. UNDERHILL.  
 Mr. ALLEN of Maine with Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts.  
 Mr. REEDER with Mr. DALY of New Jersey.  
 Mr. YOUNG with Mr. BREAZEALE.  
 Mr. SHOWALTER with Mr. BURNETT.  
 Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine with Mr. WILSON of New York.  
 Mr. WATERS with Mr. BARBER.  
 Mr. POWERS with Mr. BERRY.  
 Mr. MOODY of Oregon with Mr. ZIEGLER.  
 Mr. HOFFECKER with Mr. SULZER.  
 Mr. LITTLEFIELD with Mr. BAILEY of Texas.  
 Mr. LORIMER with Mr. FOSTER.  
 Mr. THOMAS of Iowa with Mr. RIORDAN.  
 Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. RUPPERT.  
 Mr. BAKER with Mr. ATWATER.  
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
 On motion of Mr. CANNON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

## OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I desire to submit a privileged report.  
 The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HITT] submits the following privileged report.  
 The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the commercial community of the United States is deeply interested in ascertaining the conditions which are to govern trade in such parts of the Chinese Empire as are claimed by various foreign powers to be within their "areas of interest;" and

Whereas bills are now pending before both Houses of Congress for the dispatch of a mission to China to study its economic condition: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public service, such correspondence as may have passed between the Department of State and various foreign governments concerning the maintenance of the "open-door" policy in China.

Mr. HITT. Mr. Speaker, the report of the committee is unanimous, and I trust the House will adopt the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HITT, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

## TRANSPORTATION OF DUTIABLE MERCHANDISE.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7939) to amend an act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the privileges of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the ports of Laredo, Eagle Pass, and Laredo, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, was read:

In line 7, after the word "and," strike out the word "Laredo" and insert in lieu thereof the words "El Paso."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.  
 On motion of Mr. SLAYDEN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

## MEMORIAL OF GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Mr. McCLEARY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the Library, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6240) for the preparation of plans or designs for a memorial or statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on ground belonging to the United States Government in the city of Washington, D. C.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission to secure plans and designs for a statue or memorial of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, late President of the United States and General of the Armies thereof, to be erected on ground belonging to the United States in the city of Washington, D. C.; and said commission shall, by advertisement or otherwise, as they may deem proper, request from leading artists or architects competitive plans or designs of such a statue or memorial, and the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated for expenses attending the securing of such designs and for the payment to the five artists or architects whose plans may be favorably considered by said commission, which shall be reported to Congress with a careful estimate of the cost of such memorials or statues.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Let us have some explanation, Mr. Speaker, of the object of the resolution.

Mr. McCLEARY. Mr. Speaker, this bill looks toward the erection in this city, on ground belonging to the United States Government, of a memorial or statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The bill appropriates the sum of \$10,000 for the preparation of plans or designs.

Thirty-five years have passed since General Grant's active military career was crowned with victory, twenty-four years since his civil career came to a close, and fifteen years since he breathed out his life on Mount McGregor. It seems strange that we have waited so long before erecting in this capital city of the country he served so well a memorial worthy of the man and of the nation.

He is honored and loved North and South. The North remembers and honors him for his fortitude in the hour of danger; the South remembers and loves him for his kindness in the hour of triumph. The South does not forget that the same voice which at Donelson thundered out "Immediate and unconditional surrender," also spoke at Appomattox the words of a brother, "Let them take their horses. They will need them on their farms." [Applause.] The South has not forgotten that the stern purpose expressed in the sentiment, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was softened, after the war was over, in the all-comprehending love of the man, into the sentiment, "Let us have peace." While the conflict raged he was the incarnation of "grim-visaged war," stern, resolute, resistless. But when the fratricidal strife was over, the sternness of his features relaxed, his eyes grew kindly, and the knightly soul of the great commander exhibited itself in serving and saving those who had laid down their arms.

I believe, sir, that all of his countrymen, North and South, unite in admiration for his genius and affection for his character. It seems right and proper, therefore, that we should, since it has not been sooner done, take the action contemplated by the bill, which the committee unanimously reports. I accept as my own the language of the report, written by my colleague on the committee, Mr. CUMMINGS, of New York:

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6240) for the preparation of plans or designs for a memorial or statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on ground belonging to the United States Government in the city of Washington, D. C., have examined the same and submit the following report:

Fifteen years have passed since Gen. Ulysses S. Grant died. No man in this country was ever more deeply loved or more sincerely mourned than he.

Scanning his life—following it year by year from infancy to the last day at Mount McGregor—it aptly illustrates individual opportunities and achievements in the American Republic. His errors of judgment, his failures, and his afflictions only mark him as human. His great work shows the touch of Divine Inspiration.

Of humble lineage, he was ever in sympathy with the common people. In the height of his glory, whether at home or abroad, receiving the homage due to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, or being entertained by the courts of Europe and of the Orient, he represented the citizenship of the United States.

It is not necessary in this report to review the services which General Grant rendered his country. They are written on the pages of history. They are known to all his countrymen. To the statesmen; to the soldier on the land and the sailor on the sea; to the rich and the poor; to the capitalist and the laborer; to the million of aging veterans who served under him and to the boy just learning to read, his is a household name dear as that of Washington and Lincoln. The heart of every patriotic American thrills as he recalls the great victories from Donelson to Appomattox, and is filled with gratitude for the man who, under Providence, was so instrumental in preserving the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

With all his strength of character and tenacity of purpose, with all his wonderful endowments, and with all his triumphs as a soldier and as a President, he was possessed of such gentleness of soul, such simplicity of heart, such purity of character, such unselfish devotion, that he not only commanded the respect and admiration of the world, but won the love and affection of all his countrymen.



From time immemorial grateful people have erected monuments to the memory of their illustrious dead. It is wise and proper thus to do, but it is not wise and proper to so long delay the expression of gratitude as to excite the remark and wonder of visitors from foreign shores at our seeming indifference.

That no monument or memorial has ever been erected at the national capital to the memory of this great man seems almost incredible.

The parks and reservations of Washington everywhere reveal the sculptor's art, commemorating the memory of our noble and heroic dead. Sherman, Hancock, Sheridan, Logan, Rawlins, Thomas, and McPherson, who all served under him, have been reproduced in bronze. Why, then, should the greatest of them all be not thus remembered?

Your committee believe the action required should be delayed no longer, lest Congress and the people of the national capital be charged with ingratitude and forgetfulness.

The accompanying bill, which simply makes an appropriation of \$5,000 for the preparation of plans or designs for a memorial or statue of General Grant on ground belonging to the United States Government in this city, receives the unanimous support of the committee, and its passage is recommended.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Does the bill provide for a commission?

Mr. McCLEARY. Yes. It is to consist of the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Minnesota propose an amendment?

Mr. McCLEARY. There is an amendment proposed by the committee, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota, by direction of the committee, offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out, in line 2, page 2, after the word "of," the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten;" so that it will read: "The sum of \$10,000."

Mr. MERCER. Will the gentleman from Minnesota yield for a minute?

Mr. McCLEARY. Certainly.

Mr. MERCER. Since introducing this resolution, Mr. Speaker, I have received letters from all parts of the United States urging the immediate action of Congress upon it. I hope there will be no objection to its passage.

The amendment of Mr. McCLEARY was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. McCLEARY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

#### BOARDING OF VESSELS.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5067) concerning the boarding of vessels.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe and enforce regulations governing the boarding of vessels at the seaports of the United States, and for that purpose to employ any of the officers of that Department.

SEC. 2. That each person violating such regulations shall be subject to a penalty of \$100.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be construed as supplementary to section 9 of chapter 374 of the statutes of 1882, and section 4905 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, were read:

In line 4, after the word "prescribe," insert the words "from time to time."

In line 9, after the word "of," insert the words "not more than."

And in line 10, after the word "dollars," insert "or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Mr. SMALL. I also offer two other amendments by direction of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the other amendments offered by the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 5, after the word "vessels," insert the word "arriving."

In line 6, after the word "States," insert the words "before such vessels have been properly inspected and placed in security."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SMALL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 4686. An act for the relief of J. A. Ware;

H. R. 6139. An act granting a pension to Lucinda Haggard;

H. R. 6092. An act granting a pension to Louisa Stearns;

H. R. 7622. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Heaton;

H. R. 5546. An act granting an increase of pension to George White;

H. R. 6031. An act granting a pension to James W. Carmody;

H. R. 5544. An act granting a pension to Loua A. Morgan;

H. R. 7368. An act granting an increase of pension to Sherman D. Plues;

H. R. 6911. An act granting an increase of pension to James R. Sawtell;

H. R. 2802. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Brisbois;

H. R. 5229. An act granting a pension to Sarah Potter;

H. R. 6028. An act granting a pension to John H. Meeker;

H. R. 5126. An act granting an increase of pension to James J. McMains;

H. R. 3809. An act granting an increase of pension to Elisha B. Seaman;

H. R. 6144. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Porter;

H. R. 5949. An act granting a pension to Frederick Weber;

H. R. 2792. An act granting a pension to Peter Cummings;

H. R. 205. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac D. Smith;

H. R. 4298. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. McCord;

H. R. 3966. An act granting an increase of pension to David Talman;

H. R. 1989. An act granting a pension to Marie Wiersang;

H. R. 2382. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli Overhultz;

H. R. 4961. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Gangloff;

H. R. 7896. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Lybarger;

H. R. 7114. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Parker;

H. R. 3470. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Weeden;

H. R. 4854. An act granting a pension to James L. Whidden;

H. R. 1944. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Walton;

H. R. 541. An act granting a pension to Ellen Norwood;

H. R. 539. An act granting a pension to Louisa S. Wilson;

H. R. 2389. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Boyle;

H. R. 5180. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Adams; and

H. R. 4441. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Krickbaum.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2882. An act to authorize the Cambridge Bridge Commission to construct a drawless bridge across the Charles River, in the State of Massachusetts.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 477) granting a pension to Levi C. Faught.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 3106. An act relating to the accounts of United States marshals and the clerks of the district courts for the Territory of Utah—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3254. An act to amend section 953 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the signing of a bill of exceptions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 733. An act concerning the boarding of vessels—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. BAKER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 9080. An act appropriating, for the benefit and government of Puerto Rico, revenues collected on importations therefrom since its evacuation by Spain, and revenues hereafter collected on such importations under existing law;

H. R. 5390. An act granting a pension to Maria E. Mailley; and

H. R. 4686. An act for the relief of J. A. Ware.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE CHARLES RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2882) to authorize the Cambridge Bridge Commission to construct a drawless bridge across the Charles River, in the State of Massachusetts.



The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Cambridge Bridge Commission be, and hereby is, authorized to construct a drawless bridge across the Charles River, in the State of Massachusetts, between the cities of Boston and Cambridge, as provided for by chapter 467 of the acts of 1898, and chapter 180 of the acts of 1899, of the legislature of the State of Massachusetts; said bridge to be at least 26 feet above mean high water over the main ship channel, and the piers and other obstructions to the flow of the tide to be constructed in such form and in such places as the Secretary of War shall approve: *Provided,* That the State of Massachusetts, within a reasonable time after the completion of said bridge, by legislative enactment, shall provide for adequate compensation to the owner or owners of wharf property now used as such on said river above said bridge, for damages, if any, sustained by said property by reason of interference with access by water to said property now and hitherto enjoyed, because of the construction of said bridge without a draw.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Speaker, this bill is identical with a bill which has been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. This is a Senate bill. The question is on the third reading.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LOVERING, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. LOVERING, the bill H. R. 2542 was ordered to lie on the table.

NORTHROP & CHICK AND THOMAS N. STINSON.

Mr. COWHERD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5532) for the relief of Northrup & Chick, and also of Thomas N. Stinson.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to examine and adjudicate the claims of Northrup & Chick, and also of Thomas N. Stinson, late licensed Indian traders with the Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas, for supplies furnished said Indian band for their subsistence, and to determine whether anything is justly due said Northrup & Chick, and also Thomas N. Stinson, and if so, the amount thereof, and whether there is any fund belonging to said Indians which can be applied to the payment of such claims; and if so determined, then to report and certify the amount found due to said Northrup & Chick, and also to Thomas N. Stinson, without interest, to be paid from the funds of said Indians to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be so paid by him; and the receipt by said Northrup & Chick, and also by Thomas N. Stinson, or their representatives, of any amount found due them shall operate as a waiver and relinquishment of any claim for interest.

With the following amendment, recommended by the committee:

After the word "interest," in line 5, page 2, add the following:

"It is further provided that the reward by the Secretary of the Interior to Northrup and Chick shall not exceed the sum of \$3,520.98, and that to Thomas N. Stinson shall not exceed \$2,694.06."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. COWHERD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

REINDEER IN THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Printing to offer the following privileged report and ask for the present consideration of Senate concurrent resolution No. 23.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Printing, offers for immediate consideration the following concurrent resolution, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate, etc.,* That there be printed 2,000 copies additional to the usual number of the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon "The introduction of domestic reindeer into the district of Alaska for 1899," of which 500 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 1,500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HEATWOLE, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

STATUE OF OLIVER P. MORTON.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to renew my request made last evening that on Saturday after 1 o'clock, the 14th day of April, be devoted to resolutions accepting the statue of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that Saturday, April 14, commencing at 1 o'clock, be set apart for addresses on the receipt of the statue from the State of Indiana of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton. Is there objection?

Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I objected to the resolution yesterday, not to show any discourtesy to the gentleman from Indiana or to the great man whose memory is sought to be praised by the resolution presented by the gentleman from Indiana. But there is a statue now in Statuary Hall of Father Marquette to which, through the narrowness of the members of a Committee on Library in the Fifty-fourth Congress, proper respect has never been shown. Yesterday was the first occasion that I was present in the House of Repre-

sentatives when unanimous consent was asked on a question of this kind, and I thought I would take advantage of the opportunity to call the attention of the House and the people of the country to the narrow feeling of bigotry which existed at that time in regard to that statue.

The resolutions unanimously adopted by the Senate calling the attention of Congress to the virtues of this great explorer were presented to the House, referred under the rules to the Committee on Library, and slumbered there. I endeavored at various times to call them up, but owing to the rigid rules of this House, which prevented consideration without a report from this committee, no action was ever taken upon the matter.

Father Marquette is the recognized discoverer of the great Mississippi, and his memory has been denied proper recognition by this House, because of the narrow spirit of bigotry and prejudice against the Catholic Church prevailing among some of its members. I intend at some later date to ask that a special time be set apart in which the members of this House may have the chance to pay proper respect to the great work accomplished by this explorer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

RETURN OF A BILL.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House Senate resolution requesting the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 477) granting a pension to Levi C. Faught. Without objection this order will be made and the committee discharged.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. COWHERD, for two weeks, on account of important business.

To Mr. TERRY, for this day, on account of sickness.

To Mr. SCUDDER, for one week, on account of sickness.

To Mr. GRIFFITH, for one week, on account of important business.

To Mr. BROWN, for five days, on account of important business.

To Mr. ALLEN of Maine, indefinitely, on account of death in his family.

To Mr. LATIMER, for one week, on account of important business.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE SYDNEY P. EPES.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now proceed to the execution of the special order fixed for to-day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia calls up the special order for to-day, and the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HAY offered the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,* That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. SYDNEY P. EPES, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia.

*Resolved,* That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

*Resolved,* That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

*Resolved,* That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. HAY. SYDNEY P. EPES had for years past occupied a prominent place in the public eye. He served a term in the legislature of Virginia, was elected to the responsible position of register of the land office of the State, and was twice elected to this House by the people of the Fourth Congressional district of Virginia. Though young in years, his counsel was sought for and taken by the wisest men in Virginia, and his influence was just beginning to be felt in the national councils of his country when he was stricken down. He had in an unusual degree that distinguishing characteristic of Virginians, intense love for his State and admiration for the magnificent record which Virginia has made among her sister Commonwealths. In his brief but brilliant career he always worked to advance the interests of his State and people, and his people returned generously and without stint the love he bore them. No man had so many friends; no man deserved them more.

He combined with a gentle and lovable disposition a stern sense of duty and a loyalty of friendship rarely equaled. He had in him all the elements which go to make up a man. His worth, his character, his integrity were recognized by all; and when he died, it was felt that his loss was irreparable. His people will send another to take his place here, the places which knew him will know him no more, his familiar form will never be among us again, we will never feel the cordial grasp of his hand nor see his genial smile nor hear his pleasant voice, but his memory will live forever in the hearts of those who loved him.



These ceremonies to-day serve but too well to remind us, if to forget were possible, that our friend and colleague is gone from us, and forever. We remember, too, the happy hours spent with him, his quiet flow of humor, his ever-ready friendship, his un-failing sympathy, his generous help in time of trouble, and we realize but too well that—

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.

Words can not express my feelings and my sense of loss. He was my friend, a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. We leaned mutually upon each other; and from the hour when we first knew each other to the hour of his death we loved each other. His death is to me a grief unspeakable, and words are all too poor to express what I feel. Loyalty was the keynote of his character. He was the most loyal friend, the truest gentleman, the manliest man it has ever been my lot to meet. As I walk about this House, as I wander through these corridors, as I tread the stones which have so often reechoed to his footsteps, I say to myself over and over again:

But oh for the touch of a vanish'd hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I will only ask the indulgence of the House for a few moments, not but what considerable time could be profitably spent in speaking favorably of our deceased colleague, but my acquaintance with him was brief, and I will yield the time to those who knew him better and longer than I did, yet who can not entertain a higher regard for his memory than I do. I first met the late Mr. SYDNEY P. EPES as a member of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and thereafter until the day he was forced by illness to leave this Hall for the chamber of death we were thrown much together.

Many little things occurred in common between us contributing to a close acquaintance, and our friendship was strengthened by the high regard I formed of him as a man. Knowing full well that the stern duties of the civil war compelled me to traverse as a hostile soldier his place of birth and home, it seemed to lead him to be extremely kind and attentive to me, going out of his way to do several acts of kindness for people of my district, which he never permitted me to repay.

To me he appeared to be of a cheerful and happy disposition, and no matter when or where I met him he greeted me so warmly that it was a pleasure to meet him.

I regarded him as a gentleman of great promise and bright future. While politically opposed to each other, I respected him for the fearless and straightforward manner he carried out and maintained the principles of his party, and I should feel as though at this time I was not discharging my duty if I did not publicly testify to his ability, integrity, and many virtues. To me he appeared to be the soul of honor, and notwithstanding he was a strong political disciplinarian, it was impossible to know him and not honor and respect him.

I felt honored to be selected as one of his friends to accompany his remains to his last resting place. To me it was a solemn and thoughtful occasion. Young, brainy, and energetic, apparently with a long and useful life before him, sitting here in the discharge of his public duties, and the day stricken with death—called upon without warning to leave this world and part with all that was dear to him—makes the thought of his early and untimely death solemn indeed. To me the sad journey was thoughtful because his funeral train went the entire distance over a country that I traveled as a soldier from 1861 to 1865, during the great struggle for the supremacy of power; every mile of the territory easily recognized, bringing so vividly to my mind the painful memories of that terrible struggle between the bravest and most intellectual people of the world.

Around his open grave I joined with many of the brave men who opposed the progress of the Union armies in paying respect to the worth, character, and ability of their political leader they had so long honored and followed.

The great throng present, so respectable in appearance and numbers, with heavy hearts and weeping eyes, was a beautiful tribute of respect, and testified in the strongest possible manner to the high regard our dead colleague was held by those who had surrounded him from birth to death.

No more beautiful tribute of respect and affection could be paid anyone than was paid the memory of deceased by the brave and generous people of his home.

In the church, resting on the ground I had camped upon as a soldier of Warren's corps, we listened to prayers for his soul and relief and comfort for his sorrowing and afflicted family and mournful friends.

In the cemetery over which a part of the two great armies of Grant and Lee passed in 1865, and over which many a deathly hostile bullet was fired, we laid to rest all that was mortal of our respected friend, realizing that his life's work was done, his record made. His work was approved of by his constituents he had so ably represented.

No one will be found to criticize his record, which we all trust has been approved of by that invisible hand that guided our much-loved and highly respected friend through life.

Mr. RHEA of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, my affection and respect for the person and character of SYDNEY EPES will not permit me to indulge in mere words of praise. I knew him and I loved him. It was my fortune to know him in his youth—before he reached manhood's estate. He was a self-reliant, self-respecting, manly boy.

He early realized the responsibilities of life, and he met them bravely.

Tried in many and important public and private stations, he was faithful in all. Courteous and gentle in manner and conversation, he was determined and persistent in purpose and action. Tolerant and conservative, he had fixed principles to guide himself and positive convictions touching all public questions. He made no pretensions to oratory or speech-making. He was a worker, systematic and methodical. Possessed of rare judgment and great good sense, he was a safe counselor. He made friends because people had faith in him. He convinced others because he himself was convinced.

Men followed his lead because his leadership was ever marked by courage and honesty of purpose. He had the respect of those who knew him because he deserved it.

He was a devoted son, who honored his father and his mother.

He was an affectionate brother, about whom the love of his family was centered.

He was a loving, tender husband and father, leaving to wife and children a heritage more precious than the wealth of this world, because he was in "honor impregnable, in simplicity sublime."

He was a loyal, faithful friend.

He was an intense Virginian, bound in heart and memory to the history and tradition, the honor and good repute, of the "Old Commonwealth," and he honored Virginia, as Virginia had honored him. For great as is the history of Virginia and her sons, past and present, there never trod on Virginia soil a knightlier gentleman than SYDNEY EPES, and there sleeps not beneath Virginia sod a more loyal, a gentler, braver son than her late Representative.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Speaker, we are assembled here to-day in discharge of a mournful duty. We are here to pay tribute to the memory, to commemorate the virtues, and to mourn the loss of one of the most loved and promising young members of this House.

Less than one month ago SYDNEY P. EPES, in the prime of his young manhood, already crowned with honors, and with greater awaiting him in the future, was suddenly, without warning, stricken down.

In his sudden death not only have his own people and his own State sustained a great loss, but also the whole country. To me his loss is a deep personal bereavement. He was one of my best, warmest, and most intimate friends. There was no one save my near relations whom I loved and admired more than I did SYDNEY EPES. He was the very highest type of that character so well known as the "Virginia gentleman." He was descended from distinguished lineage, and thus was endowed with a proper ancestral pride which has contributed so much to give refinement and dignity and confidence to so many of Virginia's most illustrious sons. He was the soul of chivalry. No gentlemen of the old school could surpass him in this respect.

He possessed as loving, as tender, as gentle, as generous a heart as ever pulsed in human breast. He had a fascination of address, a witchery of manner, a pleasing smile, a warm grasp of the hand that captivated and held fast all with whom he was brought in contact. He had a courtesy of demeanor which was rare and could not fail to bespeak favor alike from friend or foe. He scorned to be a trimmer upon any question or upon any matter.

No one ever surpassed him in loyalty and in devotion to his friends. He made the battles of his friends his battles. Their failures he shared without complaint and without regret.

In his whole career, with all of its vicissitudes, with all of its temptations, with all of its fierce political fights, no one can be found to reproach him for ingratitude or who can say that he ever failed courageously to discharge any obligation. He never in his whole life failed a friend. This speaks volumes.

This is one reason why wherever he went he gathered around himself many warm, loving, and devoted friends.

Last year I had the pleasure of speaking on a county court day in his native county, and I was forcibly impressed by the confidence, love, devotion, and friendship exhibited toward him by all of his people. Every citizen on the court green seemed to have a personal pride in him, a personal affection for him. One could not fail to see that he was deeply, lastingly in the hearts of these people.



The next time that I visited his native county was when I went there to accompany his remains for interment. Again I saw manifestations of affection and of love which were touching and which proved stronger than before how he had entwined himself around the hearts of his people. A vast concourse of people were there to pay tribute to his memory and to evince their sorrow at his death. The distress was such as if each person had lost his best and most devoted friend. Everything was hushed, silent, and sad, as if a great public calamity had happened.

Mr. Speaker, the highest tribute to a man's character is the love, affection, and reverence of his neighbors. These evidence a man's true worth. No person ever possessed to a greater degree the high regard and deep love of his neighbors and friends than did SYDNEY EPES.

In his private life he was pure, honest, manly, and worthy of the highest commendation. His public career was one of much achievement and gave promise of great possibilities and eminence. His whole life was one of growth, development, and progress.

Without money, without pecuniary aid from any source, he had to fight the battle of life aided only by his own dauntless courage and energy.

We first find him as a clerk in a drug store, courteous, polite, attentive, and doing well. Tiring of this narrow sphere, we next see him, as a mere boy, starting a newspaper, which he conducted with success and with profit.

Ere long the people of his county recognize his worth and his ability and send him to the general assembly of Virginia. He served there, surrounding himself with innumerable friends and attaining a reputation as a wise, sensible, and conservative legislator.

We next find him as the register of the land office of the State of Virginia, a position of much honor and responsibility. In the meantime he had become active in politics in the Fourth district of Virginia and one of the most potential factors therein. He had been promoted on account of his energy, intelligence, and success from precinct chairman to county chairman, and from county chairman to chairman of his Congressional district. Every campaign that he conducted was crowned with success. He combined in a rare and in an unusual degree courage, diplomacy, secrecy, and industry that few political antagonists could successfully encounter. Under his leadership and guidance the Fourth district, which theretofore had been a stronghold of the enemy, became a stronghold for Democracy.

The Democrats of the Fourth district, recognizing that there would be a terrific fight in the Presidential election of 1896, with practical unanimity nominated him as their standard bearer in this memorable campaign. He achieved a great victory, but he was deprived of the fruits of this justly won victory by the Republican majority of the House, who unjustly deprived him of his seat in Congress. His people responded to this outrage by immediately renominating him by acclamation and reelecting him by such a decisive majority that his opponent would not even dare to again contest.

In Congress he was most attentive to his duties. He was a most intelligent, capable, and efficient Representative. Everything that affected his constituency received his most earnest and careful attention. He was broad-minded, conservative, and rarely, if ever, made a mistake as to either the justice or the wisdom of a proposition. There was not a member of Congress who possessed in the House as many warm, devoted, and loyal friends as did SYDNEY EPES. Having surrounded himself with these, it would have been but a short while before he would have been one of the most successful and most potential members of this House.

His Virginia colleagues, recognizing his ability as a political organizer, his industry as a worker, and his wisdom as an adviser, elected him as a member of the Congressional campaign committee. The bestowal of this honor bespeaks the high esteem in which he was held by his colleagues. Mr. RICHARDSON, the chairman of this committee and the Democratic leader of this House, had selected him for the honorable and important position of first vice-president of the Congressional campaign committee. Few new members have in so short a while attained so many honors, inspired so much confidence, and possessed so many possibilities for the future.

With a devoted constituency behind him, he had the promise of a long and a distinguished career in Congress. He was known and loved all over the State of Virginia, and it was but a question of time as to when his State would have shown him greater honor.

Mr. Speaker, we can not understand, but we must bow with devout submission to the inscrutable decrees of Providence which closed so suddenly the career of this distinguished and brilliant statesman.

The blow, Mr. Speaker, falls heavily upon me. None shall miss him more than I. I knew him well. I loved him deeply. All through life I shall cherish the memory of his sweet friendship, of his loving, fascinating personality, of his splendid qualities of mind and of heart.

Mr. BALL. Mr. Speaker, SYDNEY EPES and I began our Congressional service together in the Fifty-fifth Congress. He was one of the first members of the House with whom I became acquainted. That acquaintance soon ripened into a warm and enduring friendship, broken only by the grim messenger, Death. In the full flower of his young manhood, his end came suddenly and unexpectedly to us all. Present and voting in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, under the surgeon's knife Friday, on the next day his family and friends looked upon his lifeless form. When death comes to ripe old age, our sorrows are in a measure tempered by the knowledge that threescore years and ten are the full measure of days reasonably to be expected by the most useful of mankind. When childhood answers the reaper's call, we are wont to draw some consolation from the reflection that trials, hardships, and disappointments have been evaded upon the threshold of life's journey. When, however, the end comes to one in the zenith of his usefulness, as it did to our departed friend before one-half man's allotted years had passed away, our hearts grow rebellious and we are tempted to question the wisdom, nay, even the justice, of such a dispensation. With such a test of our faith, we can only school our hearts to the knowledge that "He doeth all things well." Let us not "sorrow as those without hope," but find comfort in the thought—

The death change comes.  
Death is another life. We bow our heads,  
And going out, we think, and enter straight  
Another golden chamber of the King's,  
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

By resolution of this House, of which SYDNEY P. EPES was a universally respected member, the day has been set apart to honor his memory, by appropriate expressions from his colleagues. In the presence of the great loss which has come to family, friends, and country by his death, I deeply feel—

Words are the weakest things  
That man as tribute brings,

and yet it is our simple duty to voice in a measure the esteem, respect, and affection of his brother-members for our late associate. Therefore, however inadequate they may be, we recognize—

That words have their grace,  
Their golden time and place.

Mr. Speaker, I would be untrue to my friend's memory were I to in the slightest degree indulge in fulsome eulogy. The two qualities which were perhaps his most distinguishing characteristics were gentle manners and modest worth. "Tis true that beneath these traits, which so well became him, dwelt a heart which knew not fear. Of such as him was it written, "The bravest are the tenderest." When I say of him that he was a lovable man, I do so with full appreciation of all the term implies. One who knew him well felt gently drawn to him, and he wound his way in an unobtrusive but forceful manner into your affections. "Once his friend, always his friend" could be as truly said of him as of any living man. No one answered the demands of friendship more willingly than he. No one was more ready to be tried by the only true tests of friendship—service and sacrifice. In his quiet way he went through life, extending—

An arm of aid to the weak,  
A friendly hand to the friendless,  
Kind words so short to speak,  
But whose echo is endless.

No wonder, therefore, when his body was borne to its last sepulchre, that distinguished citizens of the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia came from a distance to evidence their appreciation of the honored dead. No wonder that in his home town, Blackstone, the entire population, men, women, and children, became a congregation, filling the largest church and standing without while services were being conducted. That congregation transformed itself into a long and sorrowful procession as all that was mortal of our friend was slowly borne to the gentle eminence where the silent city of the dead looks down upon the town of Blackstone. Coming from every walk in life, all seemed to share a common grief. Tears came not alone to the eyes of childhood and gentle womanhood, but strong men shook with ill-concealed emotion and wiped away the messengers of grief from eyes that seldom wept.

The five orphaned children who survive him are too young now to draw consolation from the universal love and respect which their father inspired. It must, however, be a source of comfort to his devoted and grief-stricken wife, his aged mother and father, and to a large circle of relatives to know that he had accomplished so much before quite 35 years of age; that while yet in his young manhood he had attained high position among his fellows, and gained the love and confidence of so many not related by ties of blood. His good name will yet come as a blessed heritage to his children, when their young minds shall have unfolded to the knowledge that no other legacy could be so precious. To his beloved family, in the modest but comfortable home which his thoughtfulness had provided just before his untimely death, to



his numerous sorrowing relatives, to his large circle of friends, and to his colleagues in Congress may the thought come as a benediction:

Let us not doubt that God has a father's pity toward us, and that in the removal of that which is dearest to us He is still loving and kind. Death separates, but it also unites. It reunites whom it separates.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, in paying this last tribute to my dead friend I shall say nothing that I would not gladly say were he still in his place in the House. SYDNEY EPES, with possibly one exception, was the youngest man elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress. Modest, unassuming, and taciturn, he yet won a distinction at 31 many men spend the better part of life in striving for. Those who knew him well were at no loss to account for his success. I never knew a finer sense of honor, greater devotion to principle, truer loyalty to friends; in fact, if Mr. EPES had an unfortunate fault, it was that he could never see a shortcoming in one he loved nor tolerate a compromise with questions of principle. With a modesty that would grace a girl, linked with a genial frankness, the product of manly truthfulness and gentle courtesy, he was loved by many and admired by all his colleagues.

I never heard an evil word spoken of him. I never heard him speak evil of another. He found something to admire or speak pleasantly of in everyone. I would not have you think, however, he was lacking in convictions; seldom have I known a man of firmer purpose. Life to him was sunshine, not shadow; he saw good in everyone; his belief in mankind, his conviction that the nobler impulses controlled man's action, were so contagious it stimulated like a tonic. It was this determination to see only the best in man that won for him so many friends. He was a typical Southerner in manner, habits, and thought. An unyielding Democrat, he was yet tolerant of different political creeds; indeed, his admiration for some of those opposed to him politically amounted to affection. There was, however, always a qualifying element in his political toleration, for if an institution or custom peculiarly Southern was sharply criticised it was met with the sternest opposition.

Mr. EPES loved the very weaknesses of the South; her sons were to him all princes, and an unmanly action by a Southerner distressed him greatly, although the person offending was but a chance acquaintance. He dwelt with delight and unflagging interest on the great achievements of its sons. He related with the keen zest of a warm friend the triumph, military or civic, of some son of the South he never knew or that flourished before he was born. But if he loved the South as a whole with generous admiration, his affection for Virginia was intense beyond measure. It has been said the sons of countries of great geographical limits are seldom intensely patriotic; but, sir, if there be any truth in the statement, Mr. EPES was certainly an exception. Rarely have I known a man so ardently attached to his country. He could see absolutely no defect in Virginia or its people; his very pronunciation of its name was alluring; he looked with the partial eye of a lover on every defect; in his indulgent eye the cottage became a mansion and untilled fields a smiling garden. Sir, as I stood by the open grave of my friend I thought how well he would sleep. Never went a more loyal son to the bosom of our common mother.

When we reached his home long troops of loving friends stood uncovered as their friend and ours was carried by, on through a little village across a sunlit plain into the waving plumes of pine. We buried him on a gentle hill wrapped in Virginia oak and pine, that from his shady resting place his brave spirit might stand forever sentinel over those he loved.

Mr. Speaker, death is always appalling, and if the unsolved mystery of death can take an added gloom, it is when the young and strong are blighted in their youth and withered in their strength. Man strives with feverish energy to dispel the shadows of the grave—genius, learning, and thought are impotent before it.

Mr. EPES held the one lamp that throws a column of light across the dark stream. Reason as we will, strive as we may, doubt as we please, Christianity only robs death of its ghastly horrors. To the Christian we are not "imprisoned in the viewless winds and blown with restless violence round about the pendant world," but we have gone to that great court where conscience sits as judge and our life here writes the verdict there. He was not in its strictest sense an orthodox Christian, but in the truer, broader sense he was deeply religious—his faith was deep-seated and profound. He made no boast of his religious belief; in fact, seldom mentioned it; but his close friends knew how earnestly he believed and sought to follow the great Master.

Sir, the onerous side of Congressional life is known to but few besides the members—the innumerable little things a Congressman is called upon to do for some constituent. Generally but one man is interested, and quite often much time and labor must be expended to serve your constituent. I have always thought the best test of a Representative's efficiency was the way he attended to these matters for individuals, and it was in such duties that Mr. EPES excelled. He never tired in going from one Department to

another for some person from his district. Often when the day was done I have met him worn out from the hours spent in trying to accomplish something for a friend before some Department. The most commendable feature of this was that he served the humblest as gladly as he did the most influential, and knew the probabilities were his efforts, however earnest or successful, would never be heard of nor do him any good as a Representative.

Representing a district almost contiguous to the capital, he was called upon much more frequently than most Representatives for some service in behalf of an individual constituent. These innumerable calls were cheerfully responded to, and failures before hostile bureau chiefs did not seem to dampen his ardor. He made no effort at display, and was content to allow others to gather what credit was to be had from forensic tilts. While the great body of the House was engaged in some wordy battle, he could generally be found quietly urging the claims of some friend before a Department or writing to his people of matters of interest to them. Brilliant or showy he did not care to be; his one aim was to serve his people loyally, and he did so.

One other view of the man, Mr. Speaker, I can not refrain from mentioning. His devotion to his family was beautiful. Thank God, in this land of ours there are many, many happy homes, and contentment and happiness of homes is not matter for comment; but Mr. EPES's devotion to his family was something beyond the ordinary. Endowed by nature with an exceedingly musical voice and a temperament capable of intense emotion, I have heard him linger over the two most sacred words of our language—"wife," "mother"—in a way that was absolutely seductive. It was only to his intimates he spoke of his dear ones; but when he did, it was with an honest pride and deep affection. In a word, sir, he was the finest product of modern civilization, a Christian gentleman, an honest man, a faithful Representative. His monument is in the hearts of his people, and his epitaph is on their lips.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, had I been asked, any day previous to the 28th of last February, who of the Virginia Representatives in Congress would likely survive his colleagues and live to a green old age, I would have named SYDNEY P. EPES, of the Fourth Virginia district.

On Wednesday, the 28th day of February, when the vote on an important measure was being taken in this House, I saw him lying on one of the lounges in the cloakroom, and, making a pleasant remark to him, I passed on, supposing that he was only resting until the vote was announced. That evening I was informed that he was ill. The next day I visited him at the hospital and conversed with him a short time. The day after he suffered a delicate operation, and the next he had passed from earth to the world unknown.

Can we wonder that men shrink from an enemy that strikes indiscriminately and often selects the youngest and most vigorous? The numerous deaths of our colleagues in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses, not a few of them sudden, must impress us with solemnity and awe as we contemplate the sad havoc made by our last enemy.

A few of us have seen death in its most ghastly forms; have stood side by side where it held high carnival; have seen brave men in the vigor of youth and strength mowed down like grass by the reaper's scythe; have seen men's bodies, like sheaves of mown grain, lying thick on fields where contending hosts rushed to the conflict. But this seemed the result of cause and effect, and what we only looked for and expected. Under these circumstances many deaths in my immediate command impressed me not so much as the sudden and unnatural and melancholy taking off of our young and active and promising colleague. Had this blow fallen to one of the older members of our delegation, we would have said: "This is but nature's law. The machinery that sustains the mystery we call life has failed to perform its appointed task, and the no less mystery of death is the natural consequence."

In either case we stand weak, powerless, and appalled before the last enemy, our very souls echoing the thoughts that thrilled the heart of the poet who described the last hours of the brave Greek:

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!  
Come to the mother's, when she feels  
For the first time her first-born's breath!  
Come when the blessed reals  
That close the pestilence are broke,  
And crowded cities wail its stroke!  
Come in consumption's ghastly form,  
The earthquake shock, the ocean storm!  
Come when the heart beats high and warm,  
With banquet song, and dance, and wine!  
And thou art terrible!—the tear,  
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,  
And all we know or dream or fear  
Of agony are thine.

Death does not always wait until its victim is enfeebled by years, until the locks are whitened, the eyes dim, and the step feeble. Without warning, often as sudden as the lightning flash, it strikes robust youth and vigorous manhood.

So the message came to our friend whose untimely death we



this day commemorate. Apparently years of great usefulness lay before him; years in which to lay up knowledge and render efficient service to those who honored and trusted him; years in which to study the science of government and apply its principles; years in which to study human nature and work out plans for the betterment of his fellows; yea more, even for him personally, years in which to rear the young and tender plants that gathered around his hearthstone, years of love and tender care for the one who brought life to his life and peace to his home.

In the midst of all of this promise—hope and ambition cheered by warm friendship and stimulated by the high resolve to accomplish life's task; a brave and confiding constituency, ready to hold up his hands and continue the trust imposed, so that years might add to his judgment and experience increase his usefulness—he is stricken down. Death claims another shining mark. While others from closer association may have known our colleague better, not one took a deeper interest in his welfare or watched his course more intently. His district touched my own. His friends were mine. In two or three of his counties I have a large acquaintance. In all of them the strong tie between old comrades binds me with hooks of steel to those who contributed no little to his success. It is with pleasure that I recall the fact that on more than one occasion, at the request of those people, I left my own appointments to be filled by others and spoke for him.

In one of the last conversations held with him on this floor he thanked me cordially for some little service I had been able to render him.

His uniform courtesy to his fellow-members was as apparent to all as was his great modesty. This latter characteristic was striking, and contributed largely to making and holding the many friends he had in this House. In return his loyalty to these was beautiful. His large political experience, for one of his years, had given him a knowledge of character, and he perceived quickly the motives that influenced and controlled those by whom he was surrounded.

He was for years chairman of the Democratic county committee of his county and member of the State committee, and was also chairman of the district committee. He served as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1891, and was register of the land office at the time of his nomination for Congress in 1896. These various positions, filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his party and State, inspired confidence, and helped to equip him for the duties of a Representative in the Federal Congress.

Possessing these qualifications, he had just attained the opportunity to render valuable service to the people of his district. Without the showy qualities of the orator, he possessed what we all know is more valuable in a Representative—sound judgment and patient attention to the details of the work. Had his life been prolonged he would have given the people of his district, who loved and trusted him, an efficient and valuable service. They fully appreciated the brave and heroic part he had taken in the redemption of that district and counted him truly a civic hero, a worthy descendant of the brave men who gave their lives and surrendered their fortunes at the call of their native State.

Born of an honored family in the good old county of Nottoway, situated in that section of Virginia that was for many months the storm center of relentless and desolating warfare, his childhood was spent amidst the smouldering ruins of ancestral homes, and there he listened to stories of wrong and outrage, while he saw a crushed and ruined people start life anew amidst discouragements and difficulties that would have appalled those who had not been tried in the very forefront of battle, and who did not believe that human endurance should be equal to any misfortune and adversity.

It is no wonder then that he grew up brave, resolute, and self-reliant; and that a temporary sojourn with friends and relatives in Kentucky during the formative period of life strengthened and developed these traits, so that upon his return in the vigor of young manhood, he was enabled as editor, and speaker, and organizer, to render valuable assistance to those men of South-side Virginia who were determined that intelligence and virtue should rule in the land that their own sires had redeemed, and where they had themselves made a most heroic struggle in defense of constitutional liberty.

It was my sad duty to attend his funeral services. The large assembly of citizens from Blackstone and all the surrounding country evidenced the esteem in which he was held, and their sorrowful faces bore silent and eloquent testimony of the emotions that stirred their hearts. Every walk and station in life was represented. Ministers of all denominations participated in the services. A large church edifice could not hold the people. One of the most affecting scenes I ever witnessed was this mourning assembly of people, from the gray-haired veterans to the children of all ages, passing by the remains of their dead friend, and beholding for the last time his lifeless features.

The procession to the cemetery was the longest ever seen in that county. The evidence of respect and appreciation were shown by public resolutions through the Fourth and Third districts of the

State, and the editorials in country and city papers voiced the sentiment of a sympathetic and grief-stricken people.

On an occasion like this our thoughts turn to those who are the greatest sufferers, and our hearts beat with sympathy for the widow and the fatherless, for the aged parents, now passed three score and ten, and for all bound to him by the ties of consanguinity. Near the beautiful home he had erected on the borders of the town where he was so well known all that is mortal of our colleague sleeps beneath the soil of the State he loved so well and served so faithfully. We are again reminded "that it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." We know that there is another life beyond, and that we shall meet those who have gone before us.

When the mists have risen above us,  
As the Father knows His own;  
Face to face with those who love us,  
We shall know as we are known.

Mr. OTEY. Mr. Speaker, it has been truly said that the crown and glory of life is character. It is the noblest possession of man, constituting a rank in itself and an estate in the general good will, dignifying every station and exalting every position in society, wielding greater power than wealth, and achieving honor without the petty bickering and jealousies attending fame.

SYDNEY P. EPES possessed character which carried with it irresistible power. Strong to do good, no less strong to resist evil. Integrity of word and deed was its backbone, and truth and sincerity formed the essence of his manly nature that gave a loyalty to "virtue which served her without livery."

He cultivated the habit of happy thought, and his genial spirit and charming temper were as "timid violets with their richest fragrance unaware," yet filling the surroundings with wonderful sweetness. His graceful demeanor toward all was a constant source of pleasure, and his gentleness was like the silent influence of light, giving color to the environments. His bearing toward superiors or inferiors, high or low, the humble or the lofty, was marked in his respect alike for all.

Good manners gilded his every action, and in speaking a kind word and doing a kind thing he always enhanced their value.

He was a gentleman in its largest sense, a dignity, in itself, commanding the homage and respect of every generous mind.

He adorned every station in life to which he was called, depending not on fashion, but on moral worth; not on personal possessions, but on personal qualities.

His law was rectitude of purpose; his standard, probity of word and deed; his motto, virtue.

He was a poor man in this world's goods, but rich in all the elements that go to fashion the most elevated models of human kind. The words "nature's nobleman" were stamped on the mold which formed him.

Frank and open, he despised deceit, and he held honor and virtue as beloved twin sisters, not to be hurt if assailed, not to be enthralled if surprised.

He was a friend; yes, a true friend; whose counsel was not based on flattery; neither was it crooked by selfish ends.

His friendship, perfectly sincere, unselfish, and pure, was a treasure to those possessing it. It was in no sense an obligation to be met; it had no day of maturity, no days of grace; it bore no interest. No demand for payment, no value received, was written across its face. It was payable never. It was the possessor's to use when and where deemed proper. It was too lofty to serve an ignoble purpose, and, like the forest oak, it grew more and more deeply rooted as time wore on.

His benevolence and charity were the children of his generosity, and his candle threw its penetrating beams into the dark recesses of the countless homes of the poor, whose tears mingle with ours at his untimely end. The "prayer of want and the plaint of woe" always touched his generous heart. We are all better for having known SYDNEY P. EPES, and the world is better for his having lived in it.

Truth was to him as a pearl, that showed best in the light of open day and needed no artifice to disclose its purity. He had no patience with the semblance of delusion that tampered with it. He had lofty ambition and achieved distinguished honor, but was ever free from the canker, envy, in his efforts to excel.

In his death he exemplified the life described by the Psalmist as one—

That walketh uprightly, and worketh righteously, and speaketh the truth in his heart.

It is my sad privilege to plant a flower on his grave, watered with the tears of memory, and thus to pay my last tribute to him whose death was the crown of a useful life.

Mr. CLAYTON of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, again, and for the tenth time, I believe, since the election of the Fifty-sixth Congress, the proceedings of this House record the death of one of its members. Neither old age nor youth have been exempted from answering the summons so dreadful to living men.

Those of us who have been intimately associated with SYDNEY



P. EPES for the last three years can hardly yet realize that he has gone from among us forever. A few weeks ago he was with us and of us, apparently in the full enjoyment of health. With fondness do we remember his genial manners, pleasant words, and manly deportment. With sorrow do we recollect his short and intense suffering, and then the sheeted form and coffin dead.

Yes, this useful member, upright man, and my dear friend has taken his last part in legislation and has gone hence in obedience to immutable law. The lofty soul has fled its tenement, and the youthful and once vigorous form now sleeps the dreamless sleep, in the bosom of his beloved Virginia. We can do no more than lament his death, and we can do no less than pay just tribute to his memory.

Mr. EPES was a man of decided convictions and strong sentiments, sincere in all his acts and utterances. He never willingly gave cause for offense, and he taught and exemplified the gospel of cheerfulness. He knew that the tragedies of life were manifold and unavoidable, and that complaints and tears are not as blessed to his fellow-man as the sunlight of smiles.

He was born at Sunnyside, Va., in 1865, and he crowded into his short career the honors of having been a member of the house of delegates of that State, register of lands, and twice a member of the Congress.

Standing with uncovered heads by the newly made grave and by his inanimate body, we asked why Death selected so shining a mark. We do not know. Just as he had reached mature manhood, why was he stricken down, while others who have seen "the three score and ten" were spared? We do not know. Why, just as he had become, by service and experience, fortified by youth and vigor of mind and body, most useful to the good people who elected him to Congress, was he called hence? We do not know. Why was he taken so soon from the dear young wife and the sweet little children? And again we do not know.

It is vain to speculate upon the mysteries of death.

Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a span long, and mine age is even as nothing in respect of thee; and verily every man living is altogether vanity.

For man walketh in a vain shadow, and disquieteth himself in vain; he heapeth up riches, and can not tell who shall gather them.

And now, Lord, what is my hope? Truly my hope is even in thee.

Our hope is voiced by the man of afflictions and patience.

I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.

This is the philosophy of the Christian religion. This is the truth that was taught by the blessed Master. This is the hope that sustains and comforts us in our severest afflictions.

In "God's acre," beneath the spreading limbs of sturdy oaks, we laid to rest all that was mortal of our dead friend, and loving hands hid the newly made grave beneath a wilderness of flowers. His family and friends mourn his death, his State and country lament the loss of his services, and we, his associates, have come to read from the volume of his life, and in honest friendship to write the last page; for there can be nothing more added to the career of SYDNEY P. EPES.

Let bruised hearts be bound up and the widow and the orphans comforted, for some sweet day will come when those who now grieve most will rejoice with him in the glory everlasting.

[Mr. JONES of Virginia addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, death has made frequent visits to this Chamber within a very brief period. More than once upon this side and upon that a desk draped in mourning and covered with flowers has caused us to ask who is dead and suppress for the moment at least political differences in the presence of the Grim Reaper. Now one from Pennsylvania; again one from Kentucky; now from Massachusetts, and again from Virginia.

To-day the aged are summoned; to-morrow the young and strong are stricken down.

It seems but yesterday that SYDNEY P. EPES was strolling about the lobby full of life, the genial, warm-hearted Virginian. To-day he sleeps in his grave near Blackstone, among the people he loved and who loved and honored him.

I first met him in the Fifty-fifth Congress, to which he was elected by 2,500 majority, and saw him unseated for partisan reasons. He accepted the decision, went back to his district, and when the people again had a chance to right the wrong that was done, he was returned by an increased majority to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

He was the very soul of honor, and the future looked bright to and for him.

It seems but in the course of nature when man has attained his three-score and ten that he should be gathered to his fathers, but that the young and vigorous should seem unnatural. Mr. EPES was devoted to his work in Congress and was familiar with the great measures presented for consideration and always alive to every interest of his constituents. A Democrat and a partisan,

yet he always respected the opinions of those who honestly differed with him.

It was always pleasant to meet him, with his cultivated, courtly bearing. His cordial manner and gentle nature made him courted socially, and no one in Congress had more devoted friends than SYDNEY EPES.

I am glad to say a word in his memory to-day.

To the heartbroken and disconsolate widow and children I extend my warmest sympathies in their affliction.

He leaves a reputation of which they can justly feel proud. Those who knew him best appreciated him most.

He was brave, courageous, and noble in his nature. Such a reputation, merited as it was, is a valuable heritage to his children.

The purest treasure mortals times afford

Is spotless reputation; that away,

Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, there are two or three gentlemen who desire to submit remarks, but who are not present. I ask unanimous consent that they be allowed to print remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GRIGGS). The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that members may be permitted to print remarks in the RECORD. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (at 3 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.). In accordance with the resolutions already adopted, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House will now stand adjourned until Monday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of law and fact in the case of the sloop *Betsey*, Peleg Blankinship, master, against the United States, was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. KLEBERG, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9285) to grant lands to the State of Alabama for the purpose of education of colored students at Montgomery, Ala., and for the use of the State Normal College at Troy, Ala., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 767); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. CALDERHEAD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9202) granting a pension to Alvin Seagroves, late private in Company L, Second Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 761); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8888) granting a pension to Henry O'Connor, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 762); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GASTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8107) granting a pension to Nancy W. Hadley, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 763); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COCHRANE of New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8997) granting a pension to Mary E. Vishon, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 764); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8799) granting an increase of pension to William Teek, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 765); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HEDGE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7391) granting a pension to Maria B. Woolson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 766); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.



## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills; which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6649) granting an increase of pension to Orpha W. Reynolds—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9890) granting a pension to Rebecca A. Heimstreet—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9929) for the relief of F. H. Hunicke—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHANLER: A bill (H. R. 9963) to amend the laws relative to American seamen, and to improve the personnel of the merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DENNY: A bill (H. R. 9964) for the purchase of the oil portrait of Maj. Gen. William Smallwood—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. THAYER: A bill (H. R. 9965) appropriating \$200,000, to be expended in exterminating the gypsy moth in Massachusetts—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9966) to amend section 3145, Revised Statutes, as amended—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 9967) for the appointment of a commission to investigate the overflow and sanitary effect caused by the Kampsville Dam on the Illinois River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9968) making appropriation for dredging Hamburg Bay—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BELLAMY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 35) for a survey and estimate for the improvement of Shelter River, Pender County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts: A resolution (H. Res. 196) requesting Secretary of Navy to transmit to Congress copies of orders and proclamations issued by Commander Leary while acting governor of the island of Guam—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A resolution (H. Res. 197) to print 10,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 234, being a report on the legal status of the territory acquired by war with Spain—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. DENNY: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Maryland, favoring an appropriation of \$200,000 to indemnify the city of Frederick—to the Committee on War Claims.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 9969) granting a pension to June Kuhn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 9970) for the benefit of Brent Arnold, and so forth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9971) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy of the United States of America to furnish and deliver to the Schley home fund committee of the Woman's Industrial and Patriotic League, of Washington, D. C., certain historical bronze—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 9972) to correct the naval record of Oliver Caesar—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 9973) granting a pension to Daniel E. Manter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 9974) for the relief of the estate of William Pride, deceased, late of Monroe County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CROWLEY: A bill (H. R. 9975) to increase pension of Jesse Sims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9976) to correct military record of Francis M. Price—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9977) for the relief of John W. Chancellor, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9978) granting a pension to Mary J. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9979) granting a pension to Joel W. Nye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9980) granting a pension to Sarah C. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 9981) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 9982) granting an increase of pension to Newton Church—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 9983) to correct and amend the military record of George R. Bowker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9984) granting a pension to Orange S. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 9985) granting an increase of pension to Martin Sherwood, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 9986) granting a pension to Rosaline V. Campbell, widow of Alberto Campbell, late captain of Company A, Second West Virginia Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 9987) for the relief of estate of Mrs. E. J. Davis, late of Drew County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9988) for the relief of Mrs. Fannie E. Owens, of Drew County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9989) for the benefit of Charles H. Webb—to the Committee on War Claims.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of C. E. Ryan and 38 others, of Delaware County, Iowa, favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Petition of Woodstock Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Georgetown and Mineral Point, Wis., favoring the Grout bill relating to dairy products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., with reference to the bill for the encouragement of the American merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Petition of G. S. Burrell and others, of Garland, Me., urging the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Hermon Center, Me., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Petition of certain Kansas newspapers, in favor of the passage of Senate bill No. 2283, relating to the revenue tax on alcohol in manufactures, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of Sumner Post, of Kansas City, Kans., and McCook Post, of Iola, Kans., Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, in favor of the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the New York Zoological Society, in favor of House bill No. 6634, for the better protection of birds—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of George H. Brown Post, No. 25, and Arnold Post, No. 4, of Providence, R. I., Grand Army of the Republic, urging the passage of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petition of J. C. Yutzy and other citizens of Nebraska, in support of House bill No. 4742, to provide for the detail of active and retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military education in public schools—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Omaha Bee, World-Herald, State Journal, and other Nebraska newspapers, urging the passage of House bill No. 5765, known as the Russell bill, relating to the revenue tax on alcohol in manufactures, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Winterport and Monroe, Me., favoring a new code of laws for Hawaii, against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting the importation and sale of opium, etc.—to the Committee on the Territories.



Also, papers to accompany House bills for the relief of Daniel E. Manter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the reclamation by purchase of the historic grounds adjoining old Fort Griswold—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Petitions of certain posts, Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Charles, Troy, and Center, Department of Missouri, in favor of the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protest of citizens of Rush Hill, Mo., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CONNELL: Petition of John P. Donahoe and other druggists, Scranton, Pa., for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CROWLEY: Papers in support of House bill for the relief of John W. Chancellor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Sarah C. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Francis M. Price—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS: Petition of N. B. Page Post, No. 138, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, indorsing the bill to establish a Branch Home for disabled soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, protests of citizens of Osage, Topeka, and Easton, Kans., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Colonel John M. Patterson Post, No. 151, of Pittsburg, Pa., Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: Petition of Merton J. Hill and others, of Churdan, Iowa, for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Georgetown, S. C., favoring the erection of a public building at Georgetown, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolution of the Board of Trade of Georgetown, S. C., favoring appropriation of money to reopen Wingate Bay, South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EMERSON: Petition of citizens of St. Regis Falls, Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, Reber, and Mooers, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of the Christian and Presbyterian churches of Bellevue, Pa.; Swift Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Allegheny; Methodist Protestant Church of Pittsburg; Wylie Avenue African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Pittsburg; Second United Presbyterian Church of Verona, and citizens of Carnegie, Pa., favoring the enactment of a clause in the Hawaiian constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and a prohibition of gambling and the opium trade—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of the New York Zoological Society, urging the passage of the Lacey bill, for the protection of wild birds and game—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Trades' League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of Senate amendments to House bill No. 8347 restoring the appropriations for the maintenance of the Hydrographic Office—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Petition of citizens of Gibson County, Ind., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Robert O. Tyler Post, No. 50, of Hartford, Conn., Grand Army of the Republic, urging the passage of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Petitions of A. C. Winter, of Waterman; C. H. Woodward and others, of Kaneville, Hinckley, and McHenry, Ill., in favor of the Grout bill, taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JACK: Petition of Pomona Grange, No. 20, of Jefferson County, Pa., in favor of rural free mail delivery—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Jefferson County, Pa., in favor of the Grout bill, taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of Grand Army of the Republic posts of New

Kensington, West Newton, and Kittanning, Pa., indorsing the bill to establish a Branch Home for disabled soldiers at or near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, requesting repeal of the stamp tax on insurance policies—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KERR: Petition of the Congregational Church and Christian Endeavor Society of Norwalk, Ohio, relating to polygamy, marriage, divorce, suffrage, and higher qualifications for new voters—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Congregational Church and Sunday School, of Norwalk, Ohio, to prohibit the transmission of pictures and descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Congregational Church and Sunday School of Norwalk, Ohio, favoring the passage of a bill limiting divorce in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of E. H. Nichall and other druggists of North Amherst, Ohio, for the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LENTZ: Petitions of C. A. Stevenson and others, of Canal Winchester, Ohio, urging the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of posts of Dublin, Columbus, Reynoldsburg, Carroll, and Hilliard, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, indorsing the bill to establish a Branch Home for disabled soldiers at or near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTAUER: Petitions of citizens of Day, West Day, and Northville, N. Y., favoring the Grout bill relating to oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LONG: Resolutions of Sylvia (Kans.) Post, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home for disabled soldiers near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McDOWELL: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Daniel Metcalf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorials of Grand Army of the Republic posts at Canal Dover, Glenmont, Creston, and Perryton, Department of Ohio, favoring the passage of a bill to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home near Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of retail druggists and others, of Millersburg, Ohio, for the repeal of the stamp tax on proprietary medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Papers to accompany House bill No. 8840, to increase the pension of George B. Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Paterson, N. J., to forbid the sale of liquors in Government buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Petition of C. L. McElhaney and others, of Dorsey, Nebr., asking that the Government continue the manufacture and distribution of blackleg vaccine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petitions of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Westminster; Christian Endeavor Society of Dauphin; F. W. Heckard and citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., urging the passage of House bill No. 7433, providing for the establishment of a reservoir for the Pima Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petition of C. H. Wickham for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Chenango County, N. Y., against the Loud bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Resolutions of the Connecticut State Association, National Association of Letter Carriers, favoring the passage of House bill No. 2814, increasing the pay of letter carriers and opposing change in present civil-service law creating a five-year tenure—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHATTUC: Petition of George H. Thomas Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, indorsing the bill to establish a Branch Home for disabled soldiers at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of citizens of Ava, N. Y., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Utica, N. Y., favoring House bill No. 5457, to abolish the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Charles H. Webb—to the Committee on War Claims.